THE FINANCIAL POST
OF CANADA

The Canadian Newspaper for Investors

VOL. XI. SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS. PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, JANUARY 13, 1917 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $3.00. No. 2

HIGH PRICES DUE TO EAGER WORLD DEMAND

Hysterical Charges of Portion of Daily Press Refuted.

TISSUE OF MISINFORMATION

Eggs Destroyed at Crematory Were "Rots" Found When Repacked —Consumers Have Remedy— Cold Storage's Benefits.

The prevailing high cost of living agitation has led to many unfounded and hysterical charges being levelled at the distributors of foodstuffs. A little reflection will show how little basis of fact there is in these charges, and how much of positive misinformation they contain. The high cost of living is a regrettable economic fact over which the packers and canners and other distributers of foodstuffs have no control. The enormous and eager demand for our products has brought about the situation. Production has fallen off and consumption increased. The remedy as far as the Canadian consumer is concerned is to reduce his demands.

Absurd Charges.

J. S. McLean, of the Harris Abattoir Co., characterized as absurd in the extreme the sensational charges that have been made in a portion of the daily press to the effect that in order to further their selfish ends cold storage concerns and packing houses had deliberately destroyed foodstuffs.

The basis of these charges was the figures given in the report of the health department of the quantity of eggs destroyed at the crematory.

"You can safely say that all the egg exporters since time began never destroyed one egg willingly," said Mr. McLean.

"I assume that the motives of the newspapers who make such statements are good, but what purpose can be served by disseminating misinformation of this kind. There is not a shadow of truth in the statements As a matter of fact, the destruction of a few loads of eggs would have no effect whatever on the market.

"The cold storage concerns are really the friends of the consumer. In the season of flush production cold storage operates to increase the price of the product that it handles; and that increase goes to the producer.

"In the season of scarcity, cold storage operates to decrease the cost of the product to the consumer.

"Cold storage provides an assured market to the producer during the period of flush production."

Rejected Eggs Destroyed.

"What eggs have been destroyed at the city crematory are the 'rejects' and 'rots,' that are thrown out when the eggs are brought in here and repacked."

Mr. McLean showed THE POST the figures in connection with a shipment of 3,000 cases brought in by his company from Chicago. The average of "rots" in this shipment was three eggs per case. These rejects are disposed of at the crematory. When it is known that the Harris Co. alone imported over 25,000 cases of eggs from across the line last year, all of which had to be repacked and classified here before being exported, the aggregate of the bad eggs is easily comprehended. Several other egg houses in Toronto imported large quantities from the States last year. At least two or three other firms handled considerably more than the Harris Co.

Referring to the charge that over four hundred cases of eggs were destroyed in one lot, Mr. McLean said that these were sterilized eggs which passed through the Lindsay fire, and were rendered unfit for food.

The high price of all foodstuffs at the present time is due to decreased production and increased consumption. The prices in Canada are regulated by the export demand and prices. There is an eager demand in Europe for all that we can produce.

"The consumer has one remedy in his hands. For instance, there is at the present time very little butter being exported. By reducing their consumption the people could bring the price down in one day."

Canners Not Afraid.

The Dominion Canners' Association state that at the present time they have no information to give to the public, "excepting that they will offer the Minister every assistance so that he may make a thorough and complete investigation," and they are "confident that both the Minister and the public will be perfectly satisfied."

AFTER MORROW CO.

Steel Company of Canada and Henry Ford Mentioned.

It is reported from Ingersoll that efforts are being made to purchase the plant and business of the John Morrow Screw and Nut Company, the control of the ownership of which is in the hands of Toronto capitalists. The names of the Steel Company of Canada and Henry Ford are mentioned as bidders.

FOUR PER CENT. BONUS ON NEILSON COMMON

Initial Payment Decided by Directors —Company Continues to Make Good Profits.

At a meeting of the directors of William Neilson, Limited, on Wednesday a bonus of 4 per cent. on the common stock was declared. It is payable to shareholders of record January 10th, on February 1st. This is the first dividend which has been paid and with a continuation of favorable conditions will undoubtedly be followed by others. However, the fact that it has been made in the nature of a bonus indicates that the directors are taking a conservative course by leaving their future action entirely free to conform to developments which may take place.

The company's earnings have been particularly good and business continues on a very satisfactory basis, it being estimated that the net for the current year will run about $200,000 as compared with $150 for the last fiscal period.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

2,000,000 Acres in B. C. for Men Back From Front.

Under the terms of the Soldiers' Homestead Act, which became operative on the 1st ins. some 2,000,000 acres of land reverts to the Province to be used by Returned Soldiers as free grants. It has been stated that of the 2,500,000 acres of land held by purchasers on time payments there was some $11,000,000 owing. These purchasers were given the option until Jan. 1st of paying up arrears on this land or up to Dec. 15 last, signify their intention of accepting a deed covering the number of acres which their payments already made would pay for twenty per cent. of the land was therefore kept, the Provincial Treasury taking in $300,000 on the closing day of which $130,000 came from one company. The new government will be blessed if it no longer permits the wholesale speculation in lands which formerly has had its own share in keeping back much needed agricultural development.

B. C. LUMBER TRADE.

Orders for $16,500,000 Placed by Imperial Government.

According to reports from British Columbia, the Imperial Government has placed orders for timber, amounting to $16,500,000, which will be divided amongst a number of the large mills. This business should give impetus to the industry for some time to come. Considerable business in lumber has also been received recently from Australian and other sources.

Sales of 50 shares of Dominion Bridge common on Monday were made at 165, otherwise the stock has been very quiet. This price for common represents a loss of over three points in the week.

CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT BEING DEVELOPED

Attitude of Business More Cautious as Regards the Future.

PRICES CONTINUE UPWARD

Temporary Lull Followed by Further Advances on Food Stuffs—Car Shortage Still Acute in Western Canada.

There are increasing indications that the "peace" break in the stock market in December was the registration by public opinion of the fact that not only will there be changed industrial conditions with the conclusion of the war but that foresighted students of economic conditions will make such adjustments as will enable business to best meet the changes. The action of the Allies in cancelling munition contracts and of Hadfields, Limited, in underbidding American firms on United States naval shell contracts have added striking emphasis to the fact that not only will the end of the conflict mean a cessation of war orders but that Britain and Europe with increased production will be in a position to compete advantageously with manufacturers in the New World whose production costs have been taken to abnormal levels by the extraordinary demand which has been experienced.

In Canada the outlook is that munitions orders will continue while the war lasts—and the reply of the Allies to Germany's peace overtures would not indicate that the end will be soon. However, the fact remains that business here shows a tendency to closely follow in the wake of American influences and it is evident that prospective adjustments are having their influence even though these adjustments in this country may not be the same as those which the Republic will have to face.

Conservatism in Evidence.

Financial authorities are calling upon the people to save for the future and those who study economic conditions are sounding a note of warning as to national and individual extravagance. Following on the market break which accompanied the first peace talk the advice being offered is having more general effect than it did before the stock exchanges brought home a realization of the fact that our prosperity was based upon unusual and, therefore, temporary conditions. In the various trades there is now a tendency towards caution in the placing of orders for future deliveries and until conditions adjust themselves to a more settled state it must be expected that a hand to mouth policy will be favored rather than stocking up at high prices with the possibility of a readjustment.

After a brief lull in the after-holiday period, commodity prices, particularly for food stuffs are again showing a tendency to advance. In view of the more cautious spirit now generally in evidence it would appear that the result of this would be to curtail consumption even more so than in the past. Frugality in living should become a national policy in order that we may have all the more to export for use of the armies in the field.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the effect of high prices has been to cause farmers and stockraisers to sell freely, resulting in a depletion of our live stock resources which may affect our position for some years to come. The agitation to prevent slaughtering of calves and lambs has much to recommend it.

Conditions in Western Canada are generally satisfactory although there are complaints that collections are somewhat slow. This may be due to difficulties in getting grain to market.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES IN PAPER IMPASSE

Suggests a Basis of Agreement Between Manufacturers and Publishers.

A TEN DOLLAR INCREASE

Failing Reconciliation Between the Two Parties, it is Said, That Compulsory Measures May be Resorted to.

The Canadian Government has been making another attempt this week to settle the difficulty which has arisen between the paper manufacturers and the newspaper publishers of the Dominion over the question of price for renewal contracts. The Government has suggested a basis of agreement, and this has been under consideration at Ottawa by representatives of the interested parties. Failing a reconciliation, compulsory measures, it is stated, are to be instituted against the manufacturers to force them to cut their prices.

Briefly, the Government's suggestion is that an outside figure of $10 a ton be adhered to as the limit of advances over old contract prices. It is proposed that November 1, 1916, be taken as the dividing date in this respect. All contracts entered into previous to that date and at low figures are to be lived up to, regardless of how far into the future they may run, but all contracts entered into either before or after that date based on prevailing or advanced rates, are to be declared null and void and replaced by contracts based on old figures plus a $10 advance to meet increased manufacturing costs.

Objects to New Rule.

The Government also takes exception to the new rules adopted by the manufacturer in regard to payments. Previously paper has always been held in storage for long periods after shipment from the mill and before ultimate delivery to the customer, so that the product was sold at the customer's door about ninety days after actual shipment. Under the new arrangement the paper is sold at date of shipment from the mill, thus materially reducing the terms of credit. The Government's proposed figures are based on the old arrangement.

THE FINANCIAL POST understands that Sir Thomas White holds to the belief that paper costs have advanced out of all proportion, and so is determined to enforce his views. The alternative, however, is offered that no action will be taken by the Government if the publishers and manufacturers can agree amongst themselves.

It is understood that any action taken would be along the lines of regulating the flow of exports by the placing of embargoes, thus automatically reducing prices.

Plan is Unjust.

Paper men point out that the proposed plan is unjust in that, although it nullifies contracts made before November 1 that are based on the high prices in the States, it holds the manufacturers to the contracts which were made previous to that date on the low basis of price, and which have some time to run yet. It is undeniable that the publishers receive the benefit in both cases.

The Government proceeds on the assumption that all high price contracts now in operation were entered into as the result either of coercion on the part of manufacturers or the fear on the part of the publisher that his 1917 requirements might not be cared for. Publishers now demand a price of 2¼c a lb, whilst the manufacturers have not been prepared to go below 2¾c. The prevailing figure in the States is 3c, although in special cases it has gone as high as 5c, where immediate delivery was a requirement.

The total Canadian production is about 2,000 tons, of which from 275 to 300 tons is used in Canada. Obviously a restriction of exports by the Government is the only way in which a situation that would reduce Canadian prices could be created if the manufacturers should refuse to meet the Government's wishes. On the other hand, if a low price should go into effect in this country it is thought that it will be necessary to pro rate Canadian sales amongst the mills, so that the benefit of higher American prices may be shared by all alike. Any other plan, it is pointed out, would be very hard on the smaller mills, whilst the larger concerns would not feel it particularly.

American Retaliation.

Critics of the embargo plan point out that it is not practicable, as the U. S. would retaliate by placing an embargo on coal, which would effectually dispose of the Government's plans in this respect, as the Admiralty takes practically all the Nova Scotia coal, and domestic consumers depend on American supplies.

In the meanwhile, paper circles generally are awaiting the outcome of action by the U. S. Government before deciding what their own course will be with the Canadian Government.

WAR SUPPLY ORDERS TOTAL $24.000.000 FOR 1916.

C.P.R. Purchases of War Office Supplies Nearly Equal Previous 18 Months.

Purchases in Canada on War Office account by the Canadian Pacific Railway amounted to $24,000,000 in 1916, according to figures furnished the FINANCIAL POST. This compares with a total of $26,000,000, as published in THE POST of Nov. 11, for the 18-month period, from May 1, 1915, to Nov. 1, 1916. Although, as a general rule, the purchases have been pretty equally divided from month to month, the relative increase for the year is significant.

Of the $24,000,000 total, $20,000,000 is covered by purchase of foodstuffs of all kinds other than flour; none of the latter having been bought through the C.P.R. This account includes the several cargoes of Canadian refined sugar that were purchased last summer.

Miscellaneous manufactures of iron and steel accounted for $1,500,000, and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots, rubber hose, leather shoe packs and sundry articles, for another $1,500,000, while cotton and woolen goods purchases totalled $1,000,000. The only gain for the year occurred in purchases of foodstuffs.

Purchase on this scale are understood to be still under way and if the past rate of gain is maintained, further increases may occur. A comparison of the last published figures with those just given out follows:—

	May, 1915 to Nov., 1916	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916
Cotton and woolen goods	$ 2,550,000	$ 1,000,000
Foodstuffs	16,200,000	*20,000,000
Sugar	2,600,000	....
Manufacturers of iron and steel	2,400,000	1,500,000
Miscellaneous supplies	2,250,000	1,500,000
	$26,000,000	$24,000,000

*Including sugar.

ENEMY FUNDS IN ENGLAND.

About £32,000,000 of German Capital in British Companies.

That about £32,000,000 of enemy capital is invested in British companies, that there is about £71,000,000 of property in Britain held and managed on behalf of the enemy, and that about £19,000,000 of debt over £50 and bank balances are due to the enemy—a grand total of £122,000,000—was the effect of a statement recently made by C. J. Stewart, the Public Trustee, to the members of the City of London Tradesmen's Club. He pointed out that it was most important that persons having any claims against the enemy or property in enemy countries should register it. Under the proclamation some 30,000 claims had been received, and they were coming in at the rate of about 150 per day.

GARY ISSUES A WARNING NOTE RE THE FUTURE

Says it is Wisdom to Prepare for an Unfavorable Change.

SOME IDEAS AS TO TARIFFS

Asks That Rvenue be Raised by Taxing Luxuries and That Competition be Not Unduly Throttled —Would Tax $1,000

A warning note regarding the future of business, passed upon the possible effects of readjustments to follow a period of abnormal prosperity under war conditions, is sounded by Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, in a statement dealing with trade conditions of the present and future. Mr. Gary offers the broad advice that it is obviously the better part of wisdom to prepare as far as practicable for unfavorable change in the economic situation, but adds a leavening comment that the business man has many reasons to be hopeful.

Pointing out that there is no sure foundation for an uninterrupted continuance of the present volume and profit in many business lines, and that conditions in many respects are unusual, Mr. Gary thus refers to the future:

> "Whether satisfactory business will continue without interruption after the war closes, what rate or percentages of decreases, if any, in volume or profit will ensue, when, if at all, diminution may be expected, are mooted questions.
>
> "Necessity is the mother of invention. It is the mother of economy, of industry, study, thought, organization, co-operation and honest and efficient administration. All hope and pray peace will not be much longer delayed, and that a plan for the prevention of future prolonged wars may be developed and consummated. When this war is ended the nations now actively engaged will be in great need and they will be possessed of all the essentials for success to which I have adverted. Thoroughly equipped for the contest they will reenter the arena of international, financial, commercial and industrial rivalry with a grim determination to excel. This will be their right and their duty to themselves. We have no reason nor desire to question any lawful effort any of them may make to pass and outdistance us in the legitimate race for business success. It would not be an improper or unfriendly act. Equal opportunity on land and sea, throughout the world, is all that we or any others may properly demand. Less than this every nation should reject and denounce.
>
> "As for myself, I would advocate cooperation between all the countries of the world if it can be secured. The most economical practice, the greatest possible prevention of waste in material and transportation and methods of business, without detriment to the net and final benefit of any, should be the international, and indeed the national, aim and policy of all nations.

Conserve Resources.

Continuing, Mr. Gary offers the advice that the capital resources of the United States should be maintained intact, and in this respect there is more than a hint for Canadians. He also advises caution and calls upon the people to guard against extravagance, in which respect his remarks apply almost as well to this country as to the Republic:

> "In the first place, our large capital resources should be kept intact, so far as consistent with the principles of safe government, wise and economic administration, proper development and progress, absolute protection to the rights of all, and the transaction of business, public and private. We should not become overextended financially. Our cash resources ought not to be so tied up as to become unavailable for our own demands. They should be kept in liquid form to a large extent, so as to permit realization of actual money or credit upon them if and when necessary. We should be prepared for emergencies, for adverse developments, even though unexpected.
>
> "However, we should not permit our riches to interfere with our progress. There is danger that great wealth will produce the opposite of necessity—extravagance, indolence, waste, indifference, retrogression, stupidity, failure. We must be on our guard against this danger."

Taxation of Luxuries.

Regarding taxation, the opinion of Mr. Gary is of interest to Canada. He recommends a course which might well be considered in framing a policy for this country. He asks the prohibition of tariff rates so high as to permit a producer to oppress the consumer, and recommends taxes

Continued on page 7.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

Capital Paid up, $16,000,000. Reserve Fund, $16,000,000.
Undivided Profits, $1,414,423.
Total Assets - - - $365,215,541.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President
C. B. Gordon, Esq., Vice-President
R. B. Angus, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William Macdonald
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq. A. Baumgarten, Esq.
H. R. Drummond, Esq. D. Forbes Angus, Esq. Wm. McMaster, Esq.
Capt. Herbert Molson Harold Kennedy, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite

Branches and Agencies { Throughout Canada and Newfoundland
Also at London, England
And New York, Chicago and Spokane in the United States

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Established 1864 *Head Office, MONTREAL*

President—Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O. Vice-President—K. W. Blackwell.
Managing Director—E. F. Hebden. General Manager—D. C. Macarow.

Paid-up Capital - - - $7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, 7,250,984

206 Branches and Agencies in Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

A General Banking Business Transacted

Special attention given to Collections. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available and payable, respectively, in all parts of the world. Travellers' Cheques issued in convenient denominations, payable at par throughout the world.

TORONTO BRANCH, A. B. Patterson, Manager

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital - $4,866,666. Reserve Fund - $3,017,333.33

Head Office—5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James Street, MONTREAL
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Advisory Committee in Montreal
SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER, Esq. W. R. MACINNES, Esq.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.) and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States. Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Agents for the Colonial Bank, West Indies

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

Savings Department at All Branches

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.
HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
8-10 KING ST. WEST, HEAD OFFICE and TORONTO BRANCH
78 CHURCH STREET Cor. BLOOR WEST and BATHURST
Cor. QUEEN WEST and BATHURST 236 BROADVIEW, Cor. WILTON AVE.
Cor. QUEEN EAST and ONTARIO DUNDAS ST., Cor. HIGH PARK AVE.
YONGE ST. SUBWAY, Cor. ALCORN AVE.
EXHIBITION CAMP, EXHIBITION PARK.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

The progressive character of this institution is evidenced in the co-operation between the bank and its clients.

The Standard Bank of Canada

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 105

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st day of January, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of February, 1917, to Shareholders of record of the 22nd of January, 1917.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto, on **Wednesday, the 28th of February next**, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
G. P. SCHOLFIELD,
General Manager.

Toronto, December 19th, 1916.

The Weyburn Security Bank

HEAD OFFICE, - WEYBURN, SASK.

EIGHTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:—Alex. Simpson, Pres., Minneapolis, Minn Jos. Mergens, Vice-Pres., Weyburn, Sask. J. A. McBride, Weyburn, Sask. Frank Moffet, Weyburn, Sask. H. N. Morphy, Weyburn, Sask. S. E. Oscarson, White Rock, S.D. Chas. A. Johnson, Weyburn, Sask. H. O. Powell, Gen. Mgr., Weyburn, Sask.

A General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

NEWS OF SECURITIES—Trading Dull, Prices Sag

STEEL STOCKS

Canadian Securities Have Shown Tendency to Decline in Sympathy With New York.

In sympathy with the New York market, steel stocks in Canada have been declining, despite easy money rates. New York is preparing for peace conditions and Canada is evidently following that policy. Peace rumors have considerable influence.

Practically all Canadian steel stocks lost a couple of points. Scotia lost nearly ten points in a week. Dominion Steel Foundries has been particularly weak, though fluctuations in that stock are not unusual. In general, the market has been more quiet than usual in steel, though Steel of Canada and Dominion Steel have been providing over half of the Montreal and Toronto market as a rule.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL.

Scotia has been normally active this week, though on sales of 2,110 shares on Tuesday and 2,830 shares on Wednesday there has been a decline from 121 to 117, and even 115 on Wednesday.

A meeting of the directors was held on Wednesday at New Glasgow. No dividend was announced, but the statement handed out by Col. Cantley indicates that the output of the New Glasgow plant for the calendar year 1916 was 60 per cent. more than in 1915, and that orders in hand are sufficient to keep the plant fully occupied for a large portion of the current year. The Eastern Car Co., a subsidiary, has received a new order for 3,000 cars from one of the Allies to be delivered at a Canadian port. This order, together with orders previously on hand, will keep the car plant at full capacity during the whole of 1917.

In New Glasgow the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. have a steel steamship, to be used on their own account, well on towards completion, and two others of larger tonnage are proposed. A new yard for one of these is to be made, and when one vessel is launched the keel of the other will be laid on the vacated site. All the materials, so far as possible, are being provided at the "Scotia" works alongside, and for the coming steamer still more will the home works provide the material required.

The *Wall Street Journal* says that interests closely identified with the Nova Scotia Steel Company are expecting that a meeting of the board of directors will be called in the near future to consider a dividend on the stock and possibly a stock dividend to shareholders. The *Journal* says that the return of Col. Thomas Cantley from London and France has given strength to the report of extra disbursement and that it is also expected that an important announcement is to be made regarding negotiations carried on while on the other side of the Atlantic. It is stated that the company is considering extensive improvements and extensions, particularly in the line of shipbuilding.

DOMINION STEEL.

The Financial Post is in a position to state that notwithstanding what may be done in regard to dividend action by the Dominion Iron & Steel Corporation, the matter has not yet been discussed by the board even in the most informal manner. More important still a very important section of the board is emphatically opposed to any discussion of the matter. Possible demands from the labor are mentioned as a most important factor in this respect.

An important fact has developed in connection with the ore reserves of Iron & Scotia. The tunnels now used by Scotia in certain important cases are owned by the Steel Corporation, and it is stated that in two or three years' time the former will either have to secure new leases or be put to the expense of driving new tunnels. The strong natural position of the company is further emphasized by the combination of the ownership of ore, coal and limestone deposits, all at tide water and in the case of the latter, easily accessible to ocean-going ships.

DOMINION STEEL FOUNDRIES.

Steel Foundries common, which sold as high as 193 last week, declined first to 175, rose to 180, and on Wednesday fell again to 160.

The company has recently made a new move to control the Hamilton Steel Wheel Co., a new concern with a capital of $2,000,000, 80,000 shares worth $25 each. Of this $2,000,000, $1,000,000 has been issued, $200,000 being subscribed and paid for in cash by the Dominion Steel Foundry Co., and $800,000 being issued as fully paid-up to Mr. C. W. Sherman, president of the Foundry Co., under an agreement for patents, real estate and his expert services.

STEEL OF CANADA.

There has been a decline in Steel of Canada from 68 to 65½. Sales have not been quite as large as in Dominion Steel, but the two have been the leaders in the quiet market. Preferred has improved a point or two on quiet trading.

LAKE SUPERIOR CO.

The Philadelphia market continues to have some interest in Lake Superior. The common stock remains around 19 after a decline from about 22 a few weeks ago.

DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION.

Dominion Steel common has been fairly active with an average of about 8,000 sales per day for the past week. It has shown a slight weakness, falling on Tuesday and Wednesday from 68¾ to 68¼. Preferred has been quiet, as usual, at about 95. Reports of a $10,000,000 surplus for the year have failed to prevent a decline in sympathy with the general market movement.

Of this $800,000, $300,000 has been transferred to the Dominion Steel Foundry Co. as a bonus in connection with the subscription of $200,000, and $300,000 is being offered to shareholders of Dominion Steel Foundry Co., the proceeds to be paid into the treasury of the Hamilton Steel Wheel Co. Mr. Sherman retains the remaining $200,000. The $300,000 of shares of the Wheel Co. will be open for subscription by Dominion Steel Foundry shareholders at $17 per share of par value of $25. No allotments will be made to others than shareholders.

The Foundry Co. reports that it cannot fill all its orders for shells, and a portion of the forging plant will be used to make shells until a later date.

PULP AND PAPER

Securities in This Group Have Been Weak and Inactive During the Past Seven Days, With General Price Recessions.

Shares of the pulp and paper group have been weak and inactive during the seven days since the last report on these securities was written. Losses running from 1 to 5 points were registered by the various stocks in the group and of the seven active issues only one held its ground. Trading was unusually slack, some of the stocks not being dealt in for whole days at a time and others only figuring in single transactions. The trend of the market for the week between the close on January 4 and the close on January 11, is illustrated by the following table:—

	Close Jan. 4	Close Jan. 11	Loss
Laurentide	195	*193	2
Riordon	126	121	5
Spanish, com.	18½	16¾	1¾
Do., pref.	59	59	.
Wayagamack	97	95	2
Brompton	61	60	1
North American	9	8	1
Loss for week of seven stocks			12¾

*Last sale made Jan. 6.

Nothing has transpired in the pulp and paper industry itself to occasion any depression in these securities and their weakness can only be attributed to general market conditions. Manufacturers report that all plants are running to top capacity and that orders on hand ensure continued operation at full capacity for many months to come. There is little if any prospect of a recession in prices; in fact, in some lines there is bound to be an advance, particularly in bond and high grade ledger and writing papers. Even should the war terminate suddenly, it is predicted that there would be no change in the situation for at least a year.

No public announcement has as yet come from Ottawa bearing on the newsprint situation. It is understood, however, that some action has been taken, though just what its nature is, has not been disclosed outside the committees of publishers and manufacturers having the matter in hand.

NEW WESTERN PLANT.

It was announced from Winnipeg this week that tenders had been called by J. D. McArthur, the well-known railway contractor, for the erection of a large pulp and paper plant to be erected near Winnipeg. Mr. McArthur has evidently become alive to the possibilities of paper manufacturing in the west, and with his proposed plant will endeavor to supply newsprint to publishers on the prairies.

BROMPTON PULP.

After enjoying somewhat revived activity last week, Brompton Pulp reacted this week and, with small sales, sold back to 60. J. A. Bothwell, the managing director, announces that an additional 162-inch news machine has just been purchased, and this will be installed early in the summer. At the present time the company are producing 60 tons of news, 320 tons of groundwood pulp, 40 tons of boxboard, 90 tons of sulphate pulp, and 60 tons of kraft paper.

It is announced that directors of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company will publish a statement of their quarterly earnings, beginning with the meeting to be held in Montreal, Jan. 20th. Discussion at the meeting will probably centre largely around the question of a dividend on the common shares. A tentative plan of inaugurating a 1% quarterly distribution with small quarterly bonuses, the size of which will be [illegible]ated by conditions from time to time, is understood to be under consideration, although this policy has not yet been decided on.

PORT ARTHUR PULP.

The announcement that A. G. Pounsford, who was brought to Canada last spring to become safety engineer of the Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Safety Association, and who has been doing splendid work in this connection, has accepted the office of general manager of the Port Arthur Pulp and Paper Company, is evidence that the promoters intend to proceed with the organization of this company. An application for a charter has been entered and construction of a fifty-ton sulphite plant will be commenced early in the spring. The capital stock of the company, which will be subscribed largely by Toronto capitalists, will consist of one million common and one million preferred. Concessions were recently granted to the company by the City of Port Arthur, in which the plant will be located.

PROVINCIAL PAPER.

There has been no movement in the shares of the Provincial Paper Mills for several days, the last transactions having been put through around 55. As an indication of the prosperity which the company enjoyed in 1916, it may be noted that a bonus of five per cent. on the wages earned during the year by the four hundred employes of the company, was paid just before Christmas. I. H. Weldon, president of the company, states that they have in contemplation the erection of a new mill at Mille Roches, Ont., which will eventually have a capacity of fifty tons. The past year, he adds, has been the best in the company's history, and all plants have been operated to their fullest capacity.

SPANISH RIVER.

Spanish River common sold down as low as 15 on Wednesday, the lowest point recorded for many weeks. The stock rallied, however, on Thursday, closing at 16¾. The preferred shares were quite inactive and were not dealt in for nearly a week on the Montreal Exchange. They remained practically unchanged in price. The company is gradually increasing its output of pulp and paper. A new 98-inch machine for making wrapping paper will soon be put in operation at Sault Ste. Marie. On this machine the wrapping paper required in the company's three mills will be made. This will release one machine at Sturgeon Falls, which will be turned on to newsprint. A new digester has been installed at the Soo plant, increasing the sulphite pulp capacity to 105 tons per day.

PRICE BROS.

Sales of Price Bros. stock have been limited since the new year with the price holding firm at 120. The statement of earnings is due in March, and is expected to show a very favorable state of affairs which has, however, been largely discounted already by the buying public. The management report that operations are going forward favorably. The production of sulphite pulp is being added to and profits are very satisfactory. Inactivity in the stock, however, is occasioned by the fact that it is closely held, and for the most part by Lord Aiken and the Price family.

RIORDON.

The latest recorded sales of Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. stock show a break from 119, the figure which had ruled for ten days previously, possibly in sympathy with the uncertainty which prevails in the newsprint situation at present. It is understood, however, that the company continues to strengthen its position. Nothing definite appears to be known about changes in dividend policy, but there is a theory in quarters connected with the company that an 8% rate may eventually rule on the basis of 1% in regular quarterly payments and 1% in the form of bonuses.

MATTAGAMI.

The bulk of the selling of Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company's securities is understood to have occurred in the States, and the issue is reported to have been pretty well cleaned up by this time. It is said that a market may be made here for the bonds later on when reports of earnings for the first year appear at the end of 1917.

Howard Smith Paper Mills—

HOWARD SMITH PAPER MILLS.

The Howard Smith Paper Mills Co. assume an increased relative importance, dating from Feb. 1st, when the company will take over the recently purchased Crabtree mill. Plans are just now being completed for the necessary alterations which will change it from a newsprint to the largest bond paper mill in Canada. The mill will be considerably enlarged, one of the additions consisting of a new heater room, 125 ft. x 60 ft. THE FINANCIAL POST understands that the company is well booked up with orders and that everything is proceeding satisfactorily.

TRANSPORTATION

Earnings of Canadian Systems Show Improvement for First Week of New Year.

In view of the fact that the reports of earnings of the three big Canadian systems for the fiscal period of the year showed a decline of $589,897, or 9.4 per cent., it is interesting and satisfying to note that for the first week of 1917 there is an increase of $553,804, or 17.0 per cent. However, as pointed out in this column a week ago, it is quite possible that in adjusting the periods to the end of the year comparisons are thrown somewhat out of line. In any event, the two returns appear to counter-balance each other, and would seem to bear out the contention that, despite the falling off in grain business in Western Canada as compared with a year ago, the heavy movement of raw materials and manufactured output in the Eastern provinces is having the effect of sustaining profits at a high level.

(Week ending January 7)

	1916	1915	
Can. Pacific	$2,238,000	$1,874,000	+$364,000
Grand Trunk	1,012,906	880,702	+ 132,204
Can. North.	598,700	541,100	+ 57,600
	$3,849,606	$3,295,802	+$553,804

(For week ending Dec. 31)

	1916	1915	
Can. Pacific	$3,065,000	$3,534,000	—$469,000
Can. North	869,200	1,006,900	— 137,700
Grand Trunk	1,760,109	1,743,306	+ 16,803
	$5,694,309	$6,284,206	—$589,897

The rather drastic action of the Railway Commission in the matter of the reduction of passenger train service in Central Canada will be generally accepted in the spirit of a war measure. If by crowding passenger coaches the facilities for moving freight can be increased the end is worth the means. So far as earnings are concerned no apprehension need be felt. In fact, on the other hand, when it is considered that passenger traffic returns little profit, the systems should materially benefit. Not only will the earnings be increased on the reduced number of passenger trains, but additional freight service should help things materially at the more profitable end of the transportation business. Besides, there may now be an opportunity not only to relieve congestion in Eastern Canada, but to relieve in some measure the shortage of cars in the grain-growing districts of the North-West.

Holders of railway securities are looking to the American situation for an indication of the solution of the eight-hour day question.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The earnings for the first week in January of the Canadian Northern Railway system amounted to $598,700, and, compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1916, which were $541,100, showed an increase of $57,600, or 10.6 per cent. From July 1 to date earnings are $22,230,200 compared with $17,892,700, an increase of $4,337,500, or 24.2 per cent.

The results of operations for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1916, showed earnings of $35,476,275 as compared with $25,912,106 in the previous period. Expenses increased from $19,288,814 to $26,102,744, and fixed charges from $8,263,574 to $9,373,530, leaving a deficit of $248,127 compared with $1,640,283 for the previous year.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Gross earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway system for the week ending January 7, amounted to $1,012,906, as against $880,702, for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $132,204, or 15 per cent.

For the week ending December 21, the earnings of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway amounted to £26,414, compared with £25,453 for the corresponding period in 1915, a decrease of £9,039. From July 1 to date the earnings were £563,214, a decrease as compared with the same period in 1915 of £111,586.

Thursday's quotations at London for G.T.R. 1st preferred at 67½ showed an advance of 1 point over the week's opening, while the 2nd preferred fell off ¾ and the ordinary ¼.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

For the week ending January 7 the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway amounted to $2,238,000, compared with $1,874,000 for the corresponding period in 1916, an increase of $364,000, or 19.4 per cent.

The market for the stock has been comparatively steady following the decline of last week, Canadian quotations remaining at 158.

In connection with the further default of interest on the bonds of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, it has been suggested that the line be taken over by the Canadian Pacific and completed by that company.

TEXTILES

Restraint in Buying is Noted as a Reflection of the More Cautious Attitude of Business.

The textile stocks continue to hold firm and even to register slight advances. While the orders during the past few months have almost deluged the mills, and they are not at all anxious for more business at the present time, there are already indications that the policy of caution forecast in THE POST a couple of weeks ago is beginning to affect the orders given by the retailers to the wholesalers. During the twelvemonth there has been heavy buying by the merchants all over Canada, and some are stocked up for six months and even a year in advance. Those who are not are beginning to feel that they must exercise restraint in buying at present high prices. The slumps in stock quotations on every peace rumor thave influenced this more than any argument could have done.

So far as the Canadian mills are concerned, however, this holding back need not worry the investor, for the mills will welcome it as a means of lifting what has become almost a "blockade." With all the caution, the demands will continue to exceed the output. One has only to look at the latest figures on the exports of cotton goods from the United States to see this. The Government summary just issued for the ten months ending with October 31 show that the yardage exports increased from 277,263,639 in 1914 to 508,564,504 in 1916, and Canada's share in the same period advanced from 17,577,682 to 63,473,468 yards, or nearly 300 per cent. This has been due mainly to the shutting off of British trade, but this same reason operates favorably for the Canadian mills in their own fields. The raw cotton market is slightly higher, remaining over 18 for the week.

For the woolen mills a new element enters that is causing some uneasiness, if not alarm. That is the uncertainty as to whether there will be a supply of yarn available for Canada. The wool markets are not only abnormally high, but as an expert remarks, "very much out of joint." With the Australian clips requisitioned by the British Government, and wool auction suspended in New Zealand as well as in Australia, wool buying has been brought to a very precarious condition.

CANADIAN COTTONS.

There was very little movement of this stock during the week, a few sales of common going through at 55 and 56, the same as last week. The demand for the preferred was a little more brisk, at 78 and 79.

In view of the interlocking nature of the directorate of Canadian Cottons and Belding, Paul, Corticelli, Ltd., and the similarity of their trade conditions, the recent dividend action of the latter has aroused ex-

pectations in regard to Canadian Cottons. THE FINANCIAL POST understands that there is some expectation of a bonus at the end of the year, based on the fact that the financial position would easily permit of such action.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.

This stock continued its gain of half a point of a week ago by selling up another ¼ point to 81½, and later to 82. Twenty shares of preferred sold at 102½. The mills, while having a little better experience with labor, are still far short of their needs and are far behind with deliveries. With this condition the coming out of the Fall samples is likely to be a little behind the usual opening.

A more accurate estimate of Textile earnings is now understood to be available as the result of the compilation of figures on the nine-month period that closed Dec. 31. There is no longer any question of large earnings, the query concerning itself chiefly with the amount. The directors have not met yet and it is not likely that any details will be gleaned until such time as they do.

MONTREAL COTTONS.

Montreal Cottons held its gain of one week ago and was strong at 58. Preferred remained at 102, with 85 shares changing over.

MONARCH KNITTING CO.

More activity was evident in this stock during the week, 59 shares of preferred selling at 80.

PENMANS.

The Penman mills were forced to withdraw a number of their knit goods lines this past week, owing to the heavy orders that had been booked on their lines for next Fall. This does not, however, imply that their whole possible output was taken up, but that in the uncertainty of the wool market, both with regard to supplies and prices, they felt it better not to accept orders either that they could not guarantee as to price at the time of delivery or that might be too high in comparison with the condition of the market that might rule months from the time the order was placed. This is a new condition in the trade, but one that may be expected to work out satisfactorily in due time.

PATON MANUFACTURING.

The annual meeting of the Paton Manufacturing Company, of Sherbrooke, which will be held in the fourth week in February, after the closing of the fiscal year on January 31st, will include in its report what is proving to be one of the most favorable periods in the industry. According to the management, everything is exceptionally favorable at present, but it is pointed out that the position of the entire wool market is so complicated that any forecast of how long this state of affairs will rule, would be out of order. Profits last year amounted to $156,951.

MINING STOCKS

Market Has Been a Little Quieter This Week But the Tone is Still Strong and All-Round Gains Have Been Made.

On Monday and Tuesday there was a little more activity noticeable in the mining market and stocks were moved up several points. Slight weakness developed towards the middle of the week but at the close yesterday the market was again showing strength. Most of the movement took place among the gold stocks and several notable gains were made by the leaders. The silver stocks were less active and fewer price changes were recorded among them.

The price of silver has declined three-fourths of a cent during the week. It was quoted at 75⅜ cents on Friday of last week; was off to 75¼ cents on Monday, to 75 on Tuesday and Wednesday and 74⅝ on Thursday, at which level it was quoted yesterday.

An indication of the greatly increased interest of the public in the operations of the mining companies of Northern Ontario is afforded by the statement of 1916 business presented at the annual meeting of the Standard Mining Exchange this week. Transactions aggregated 35,911,413 shares, an increase over 1915 of approximately 10,000,000 shares. The value of the stocks changing hands was $17,088,642, an increase of nine million dollars over the preceding year.

British Columbia mines paid out in dividends in 1916, the huge sum of $3,446,592. This compares with $1,857,315 in 1915 and makes an increase little short of fifty per cent. Total dividends paid by the British Columbia dividend-paying mines now amount to $17,713,024. It should be remembered that outside the amounts distributed as dividends the companies have earned as much again in profits, which have been placed to reserve account or written off as depreciation for exhausted mines. Assets of the mines have also been increased largely and are now estimated to be around $65,000,000.

McINTYRE.

A good investment demand which took upwards of 100,000 shares off the market, carried McIntyre up several points during the week. From 1.91 on Friday of last week it advanced to 2.00 on Monday and has been fluctuating between 1.98 and 2.00 up to the close on Thursday. Enquiry at the head office of the company elicited the information that the president, Colonel Hay, was still out of town and that the question of dividend had not been discussed officially by the directors.

CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS.

The last report of ore receipts at the Trial Smelter for 1916 shows that during the ten days from December 22 to December 31, a total of 10,451 tons was received, bringing the total for the last three months of the year up to 110,484 tons. The Sullivan mine continues to hold the lead in volume of production. It reported 2,841 tons for the ten days with a total of 31,913 for the three months. Le Roi was second with 1,761 tons and Emma third with 1,275.

VIPOND.

A gain of three points has been made by Porcupine Vipond during the week, the stock closing Thursday at 50 bid. In their market letter this week, Homer L. Gibson & Co. state that the North Thompson ore is now being sent to the Vipond mill over the tramway recently constructed and is being treated there. This would seem to indicate that some definite agreement has been arrived at between the managements of the two companies. It is expected, therefore, that some definite information regarding the terms agreed upon will be given to shareholders shortly.

GRANBY.

That Granby Consolidated should have little or no difficulty in maintaining its new dividend rate of $10 per annum on its 149,975 outstanding shares is evident from its present rate of earning. For the first five months of its fiscal year, the company earned $2,400,000, figuring its unsold copper at 25 cents a pound. Subsequent copper transactions at a higher price actually raised the earnings to about $2,600,000 for the period to Dec. 1. This is at the rate of about $6,000,000 for the full year.

NEWRAY.

Newray has been firm all week at 1.40, at which it was two points better than at the close of last week. To provide for further developments on the property it is proposed to increase the capital of the company from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. The annual meeting will be held this month and the shareholders will be asked to approve the increase. The whole $500,000 of new stock will not be issued at present, as it is estimated that the sum of $200,000 will accomplish all that is required at the mine at present. Present shareholders will be given an opportunity to subscribe pro rata according to their holdings, before any underwriting will be accepted by the company.

PORCUPINE CROWN.

Porcupine Crown has been strong and fairly active during the week, selling between 77 and 78½. The company's annual meeting is scheduled for January 24. It is believed, say Homer L. Gibson & Co., that the report will show gross earnings somewhat in excess of 1915, in which year they amounted to $615,537, of which $330,648 represented net operating profit. During the first part of 1916 developments were rather disappointing and the production ran below the average, but in the latter part of the year some very rich ore was encountered which has allowed heavier production during recent months. Costs have been reduced during the year so that net earnings will probably show a slight increase. Earnings are running considerably in excess of dividend requirements.

LUCKY JIM.

It is announced from Vancouver that control of the famous Lucky Jim Zinc Mines Limited has passed to Walter J. Nicholls, of Spokane, and his associates. At the annual meeting of the company held on Thursday of last week, Mr. Nicholls voted more than one million of the 1,700,000 shares represented. Arrangements were made for the issuance of $150,000 in bonds to care for the claims against the company and this sum, it is believed, will be sufficient to pay off all liabilities and leave a substantial surplus. Andrew J. Larson, who succeeded in paying off a $35,000 mortgage and interest in the short period of his receivership, will be retained as manager. The directorate, now reduced from seven to five, consists of A. C. Burdick, Victoria, president; Robert S. Lennie, Vancouver, vice-president; W. J. Nicholls, secretary-treasurer; Neil F. Mackay, Victoria, and Frank J. Walker, Spokane. Lucky Jim stock has been selling around 11 cents recently on the Spokane market.

OTHER STOCKS

Trading Quiet and Dull But Undertone Gives Some Evidence of Improvement.

The market in general has been influenced by the attitude more particularly displayed towards the war stocks. A few specialties have shown a measure of activity but for the most part trading has been dull and a sagging tendency has been in evidence. Even those securities which are obviously out of the war class show little life and there appears to be general apprehension as to what the future may hold in view of the flurry which took place as the result of peace talk a couple of weeks ago.

While it cannot be said that there was any real improvement shown during the week, the opinion of those closely in touch with the situation is that the undertone is better and that there may soon be a return of some measure of confidence, particularly towards "peace" stocks, in the event of there being no further unfavorable news. However, the market atmosphere is generally nervous and likely to prove very susceptible to passing events.

Abitibi.

Reports regarding purchases of Abitibi Power & Paper Company shares by insiders are attracting some attention at present. No large sales have been reported, but indications are not wanting of developments in this direction previous to the listing of the stock, which is expected to occur during the early summer. The shares have been hovering around from 58 to 60 as compared to 40 less than two months ago.

Ames-Holden-McCready.

Little has been heard of the Ames-Holden-McCready Company in a market way for some weeks, although the shares have shown some strength during the month, selling at ¼ point in excess of 23 which was the early price. Good progress is reported from a financial standpoint, the balance of the $250,000 of first mortgage bonds offered two months ago, having been disposed of.

Important extensions are understood to be under consideration in connection with the existing plant which will materially add to the productive capacity and at the same time effect economies of operation.

Belding-Paul-Corticelli.

The directors of Belding-Paul-Corticelli, Ltd., in declaring a 3½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock, confirmed the opinion expressed in these columns some time ago. The matter has been under informal discussion for some time. On Nov. 30 last, the end of the company's fiscal year, dividend arrears amounted to 24½ per cent., or $211,314. It is stated that a continuance of distributions on this account is not assured and will depend upon profits; the outlook is said to be good.

After allowing for preferred dividends for the year, it is understood that the company can show a surplus equal to 10 per cent. on the common stock. This would be equivalent to 15 per cent. on the preferred stock, compared with 7.1 per cent. in 1915 and 4.9 per cent. in 1914, and is the best showing yet made. The preferred stock foreshadowed the action by making a sharp advance late last week, considerably above the ruling figures for some months past.

B. C. PACKERS.

According to authoritative reports from the Pacific Coast, the returns to the packers of salmon for the 1916 season will be equal to those of 1915, despite the fact that the pack was 10 per cent. smaller. The total pack of all canners in British Columbia for the season was a little less than 1,000,000 cases. The feature of the season was the low returns from the Fraser river, which was one of the smallest in the history of the industry. However, during the current year the big run on the Fraser, which occurs every fourth year, is being prepared for. With a large pack this year and prices continuing at their present high record, the season should be a very successful one for the packing companies.

Canada Cement.

A 20 per cent. advance on the selling price of its product places the Canada Cement Company in the ranks of those industrials which have been forced by constantly rising costs to advance their prices to the trade by one general flat advance. The permanency of the new price is questioned and it is intimated that if at a later date material costs will permit, some reduction might occur. The shortage of transportation facilities and the advances on coal are named as chief contributing factors. The effect on consumption is not feared as that has been based for some tiime past on current needs and with few large undertakings on hand. Any bad effects of the advance are expected to be overcome by a scheme of national advertising in the daily papers which will shortly be inaugurated.

The shares have been less active than usual this week and have reacted slightly to the general tone of hesitancy prevailing in the market.

Canadian Car.

There has been some improvement in Canadian Car common this week which has advanced a point and a half. Sales of both common and preferred have been larger than usual.

Following the report of the disastrous fire at the Canadian Car and Foundry plant near Kingsland, New Jersey, the common broke from 43½ to 33 and the preferred from 85 to 75. Later the common strengthened about 3 points and the preferred a point.

Canada Bread.

In the opinion of the management of the Canada Bread Company there is little likelihood of there being any change for the better in the bread situation before next year's crop is harvested. The coming of peace would, of course, be a factor for the lowering of prices, but this is the only ray of hope seen by the management. The company's business has recently shown practically no change in volume, but the advancing flour prices will have a profit-reducing tendency. Two advances—one of 30 and the other of 20 cents—have been recorded within the past few days.

The company's preferred stock remains steady at 86½, a number of shares having changed hands at that figure this week. There has been no activity in the common for some time.

City Dairy.

The problem of an adequate supply of milk has been solved by the City Dairy Co., but the price demanded by the producers, who are well organized, is so high that the company's profits, even at what the consumer regards as high prices, continue below normal. The shareholders of the preferred did not get their quarterly dividend on January 2, and little change in the situation is expected until spring. There has been practically no movement in the securities of the company recently, the last sale of the preferred being at 92. There have been no quotations of late.

Carriage Factories.

The high cost of material is blamed by officials of Carriage Factories, Ltd., for the fact that the forthcoming report is expected to show small profits in spite of a large amount of business having been transacted.

The company has profited by Government orders to some extent, but prices on such orders are said to have been invariably close. From other sources it is learned that American manufacturers are securing a nice business in harness on British Government account. Other Canadian manufacturers of harness are said to be greatly incensed at Sir George Foster for what they term a lack of cooperation on his part in securing these orders for Canada. The FINANCIAL POST understands that Lamontagne, Ltd., of Montreal, and the Adams Harness Company, of Toronto, each secured a $1,000,000 order about two years ago on the understanding that delivery would be made in 60 days' time, although American firms were booking similar orders on a six months' basis. These orders are said to have been large enough to permit of the work getting on an efficient basis. Unfortunately, delivery was a few days late and although the harness manufacturers have offered to accept Government bonds in payment they have been unable to secure further orders.

The last recorded sales of the stock were in December, when the common reached the low for the year, of 29, comparing to 48 earlier in the month and a low of 35½ in 1915. The preferred held up better, selling at 70, as against 75 earlier in the month.

Canadian Locomotive.

Sales of over 100 shares per day in Canadian Locomotive common led to a decline of one point from 58 to 57.

Civic Investment.

Civic Investment and Industrial Company stock continues to attract attention by its maintenance of strength in the face of a generally hesitant tone on the market. The movement appears to be a broad one with an increase of the investment holdings that have characterized the movement since the amalgamation last summer. The stock is now within a few points of the highest figure ever attained by the old Montreal power stock.

Consolidated Rubber.

Advances of from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent. on all lines of the company's product are announced by T. H. Reider, vice-president and general manager of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company with the additional information that further advances may occur before spring. This is in line with a general advance of 19 per cent. for rubber footwear and 5 per cent. to 15 per cent. in all other classes of goods announced by the United States Rubber Company. The Canadian Company however was the first in the field with a 15 per cent. advance on tires in the middle of December while the American advances did not occur until the New Year..

Canadian consolidated shares have been inactive since December when the last recorded sales occurred at 30 and 91 for the common and preferred respectively. Presumably the announcement of the advances noted will have some effect on this phase of the situation.

Canada Steamships.

As indicated by official announcements immediately preceding the meeting, directors of the Canada Steamships at their meeting in Montreal on Tuesday, decided to postpone discussion of further dividend pay-

Continued on page 5.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL - $15,000,000
REST - - $13,000,000

Head Office, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
JOHN AIRD - - - Geneal Manager
H.V.F. JONES - - Ass't General Manager

The Bank has branches in every part of the Dominion of Canada, as well as in St. John's, Newfoundland; New York, Seattle, San Francisco, Portland, Ore.; Mexico City, and London, England. By reason of its many branches in Canada, the Bank is able to place at the disposal of correspondents abroad excellent facilities for the transaction of every kind of banking business.

Collections

Collections made in any part of Canada at reasonable rates.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

THE DOMINION BANK

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The London, England, Branch of The Dominion Bank
At 73 Cornhill, E.C.,

Conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Subscribed Capital - $114,739,020
Paid-up Capital - $23,903,960
Reserve Fund - - $20,000,000
Deposits - - - - $787,696,280

Foreign Banking Business of every kind transacted

Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE,
LONDON, E.C.

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Established 1865

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Paid-Up Capital ....$ 5,000,000
Reserves 3,400,000
Total Assets ....over 109,000,000
John Galt ....President
G. H. Balfour ....General Manager
H. B. Shaw ......Assistant General Manager

This Bank, having over 305 Branches in Canada extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued payable all over the world.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Attention is particularly drawn to the advantages offered by the Foreign Exchange Department of our London (England) Office, and Merchants and Manufacturers are invited to avail themselves of the Commercial Information Bureau established at that Branch.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Capital Paid Up - - $4,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 4,800,000

Head Office, Montreal

Besides its 96 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

EDWARD C. PRATT, General Manager

INTERESTING FACTS

Concerning the work of the Toronto and York County Patriotic Fund Association, showing how it has almost doubled in the past year.

THE Fund started with 900 families. At December 31st, 1915, they numbered 5,780.

The total number of families on the Fund at the end of 1916 was over 10,000.

The dependents a year ago numbered 15,000. They now number over 28,000, of whom 17,712 are young children.

The amount paid out for relief to families in the month of December, 1915, was $87,158.98. In December last year it was $148,070.64.

The salaries paid for the administration of this relief to December 31st, 1916, amounted to $34,292.60. The number of employees of the Fund averages 30 to 36 a month, and the highest salary is $100 a month. Several workers are included in the staff whose services are very valuable and are given without the least remuneration.

Other expenses of the Fund, since its inception, are:—Rent, $2,595.36; printing and stationery, $3,360.08; postage and telegrams, $3,240.08; war tax stamps, $5,555.89; office fixtures and supplies, $3,992.19.

Against expenses the Fund has received $16,000 from banks in interest.

The net expenses of the Fund are 1.6 per cent.

OF every $10.00 given to the Fund, the wives, mothers and children of soldiers receive $9.84.

Compassionate allowances total $24,558.94, and transportation—an allowance to families who, during the first year and a half of the war, were assisted to England, now discontinued—totalled $14,022.38.

The families receiving relief from the fund are composed as follows:

1	wife	with	10	children
7	wives	“	8	“
39	“	“	7	“
159	“	“	6	“
366	”	“	5	“
781	“	“	4	“
1344	“	“	3	“
2300	“	“	2	“
2833	“	“	1	child

There are also on the Fund 469 mothers of soldiers, 1,670 childless wives, 21 fathers, 12 guardians of soldiers' children, 18 sisters, two grandmothers and one mother-in-law.

The average relief to a family is $15.75 a month.

THE Patriotic Fund acts as a lawyer, agent and guide for the woman bereft of her husband, and the wounded and returned soldier, in the securing of pensions, and in setting in operation of the other machinery necessary in their dealings with the civil and military authorities. The Fund receives thousands of visits, and writes thousands of letters monthly, on matters that do not relate to its fundamental purpose, the dispensing of monetary relief. This work is done gladly without charge.

The Fund, in its relations as an intermediary between the man who gives and the man who goes, acts on these principles and requisites:—

To the giver (1) honesty, (2) economy in administration, (3) a guarantee that those who require relief will receive that utmost patriotic fairness to which they are entitled.

To the soldiers' dependents (1) courtesy, (2) kindness, (3) fairness in dollars and cents distribution.

It is estimated that over two million dollars will be expended on relief in the City of Toronto and the County of York during 1917.

Campaign Headquarters
15 King St. E.
(former Nordheimer Building)
PHONE 2½ MILLIONS

Serve-By-Giving Campaign
Patriotic Fund and Canadian Red Cross Appeal

President,
SIR WILLIAM MULOCK.

Honorary Treasurer,
E. R. WOOD.

Campaign Organizer,
W. S. DINNICK.

IN 4 DAYS
Jan. 23,24,25,26
$2,500,000

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the Quarter ending 31st DECEMBER, 1916, payable JANUARY 15th, 1917, to Shareholders of record DECEMBER 30th, 1916.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 18th December, 1916.

CANADA CEMENT CO., LTD

PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS.
DIVIDEND NO. 28.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the three months ending December 21st, 1916; being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Preference Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of February next, to Preference Shareholders of record at the close of business, January 31st, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from February 1st to 10th, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary.

Montreal Tramways Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1916, has been declared upon the paid-up Capital Stock of the Company, paid in, to Shareholders of record on Monday, the 15th day of January, 1917, at 4 o'clock p.m. payable on Thursday the 1st day of February, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
PATRICK DUBEE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
December 18th, 1916.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Bank of Nova Scotia

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Banking House, Hollis Street, Halifax, on Wednesday, the 24th January next, at eleven o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business.

By order of the Board,
M. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.
Halifax, N.S., December 15th, 1916.

The Mercantile Agency
R. G. DUN & CO.

Consult us before extending credit or if customers are deliquent.

Canadian Offices:

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria.

Address enquiries to

R. G. DUN & CO.
Dominion Bank Bldg. Toronto Can.

THE MINING, MANUFACTURING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1916, incorporating Richard H. Holmes and John Gumar Holmes, barristers-at-law, Felicia Pell Holmes and Vera Aloha Forbes, married women, and Archibald William Forbes, doctor of dental-surgery, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business and operations of mining, milling, smelting, refining, prospecting, developing, and manufacturing of goods, wares and merchandise of every description. To produce, refine, acquire by purchase or otherwise, deal in ores of all kinds, gold, silver, nickle, copper, platinum, tungsten, radium, coal, coke, metals, minerals, and mineral substances of all kinds and products thereof. (b) To own, buy, sell, operate, and deal in lands, leases, options, concessions, and interests therein, which the company may believe to be directly or indirectly to their advantage; (c) To build, acquire, own, charters, wharfs, navigate boats, and vessels of every description, inland, and on the high seas; (d) To own, lease, buy, sell, have, and deal in, all kinds of minerals and timber lands and interests therein, lumber and timber, and the products thereof; (e) To own, lease, buy, sell, operate, water rights, water powers, dams, reservoirs, ditches, electric plants, steam plants, tramways of every description; (f) To buy, sell, own, manufacture, deal in as a whole or in part, goods, wares, and merchandise which the company may believe to be profitable or incidental to the carrying on of their business; (g) To pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of, or incidental to, the formation and organization thereof and to employ, contract with, and provide for, the remuneration of brokers, commission agents and underwriters upon any issue of shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or securities of the company which the directors may deem expedient; (h) The objects specified in each paragraph hereof shall not in any way limit or confine the powers of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Mining, Manufacturing and Development Company of Canada, Limited," with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, divided into 200,000 shares of one dollar each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 2nd day of January, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

NEWS OF SECURITIES

(Continued from page 3.)

ments until the regular meeting in February, according to a statement made by J. W. Norcross, vice-president and managing director, following the meeting. It was stated, however, that earnings were up to expectations, and some action might be looked for on the occasion of the next meeting. It is thought that a dividend might have been declared at this time had final figures on returns been in, as the by-laws require this, and owing to the scope of steamship operations the past year, returns have been slow in coming in.

The general belief is that a substantial dividend will be paid. One theory is 7 per cent. on the preferred, thus discharging the full obligation for the year 1916 and leaving a balance of 5¼ per cent. to be paid throughout 1917. It is known that some of the directors favor cleaning up the full 12¼ per cent., whilst the actual management inclines more toward a more conservative policy.

The shares remained steady on the day of the meeting, as the loss in the December decline practically offset any increase in value due to anticipating a dividend at this time. A special meeting of the holders of the 5 per cent. first mortgage debenture stock and bonds has been called for January 30, with a view to redeeming the underlying Richelieu & Ontario bonds and the closing of the mortgage.

Steamships officials concede that profits will be greatly in excess of last year, and add the interesting information that this development has been accompanied by a decrease in expenses due to the fact that during 1915 heavy charges were incurred as a result of converting lake ships to ocean use.

Canada Starch.

The report of the Canada Starch Company will be out in a few weeks and although the stock is not listed, the nature of its ownership creates interest. Figures are not yet obtainable, but the outlook is said to be good. Future prospects are similarly favorable, but depend on improvement in transportation facilities, as the company is a large buyer of corn, which, under present conditions, is held up in Chicago, or delayed after leaving there. A shortage of coal is also mentioned in this connection.

Canadian Western Gas.

A dividend at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, has been declared by the Board of Directors. The amount of capital stock authorized and outstanding is $8,000,000.

Detroit United.

For November the gross earnings of the Detroit United Railway Company amounted to $1,356,384, compared with $1,145,361 for the same month in 1915, an increase of $211,023. Operating expenses were $954,850, an increase of $124,801. Net earnings amounted to $401,534, as against $315,312, an increase of $86,222. Gross income from all sources amounted to $435,501, compared with $304,990, an increase of $130,511. Interest and taxes showed a decline of $5,863, the figures for November, 1916, being $184,899, against $190,762 for the same month in 1915. From January 1 to November 30, the gross amounted to $14,629,217, an increase over the corresponding period in 1915 of $2,587,851. Net earnings were $4,383,962, an increase of $854,091. A statement of the earnings for November, with the change over the same month the previous year follows:—

	1916	Change
Gross	$1,356,384	+$ 211,023
Expenses	954,850	+ 124,801
Net	$401,534	+ $86,222
Gross income	$ 435,501	+$ 130,511
Int. and taxes	184,899	— 5,863
Surplus	$250,602	+ $96,374
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.		
Gross	$14,629,217	+$2,587,851
Net	4,383,962	+ 854,091

Foundries and Forgings.

The sale of 110 shares of Canada Foundries common on Wednesday, brought a decline from 200 to 195. Otherwise the stock has been very quiet.

General Electric.

Canadian General Electric has entered the 8 per cent. dividend class, and the directors are confident that it can be maintained on that basis. The highly prosperous condition of the company is, in the opinion of those who should know not fully reflected by the stock quotations. The price has gradually declined since the latter part of November, the last sales having been made at 112.

"Intrinsically the stock is worth nearer $200" remarked President Lt.-Col. Nicholls to THE POST. "We are very busy. The volume of business in our general lines is largely increased, and we have all the munition orders that we want. All our surplus facilities are fully occupied."

LYALL CONSTRUCTION.

The P. Lyall & Sons Construction Company is understood to have materially benefited by the increased activity in the munitions industry in this country. In addition to important additions to plant, which are being made at Westmount, Montreal, the management is understood to have in mind and to have partially put in force a plan for a considerable strengthening of the financial position. What effect this will have on any action in connection with the common stock is unknown, as the Government's requirements in regard to withholding the details of munitions operations tend to discourage discussion.

National Steel Car.

National Steel Car has been quiet at around 18, with 15 shares exchanged on Tuesday. Preferred sells at 73¼, a decline of nearly two points.

Nova Scotia Tramways.

A group of American bankers having underwritten substantial blocks of the bonds and 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company, successor of the Halifax Electric Tramways Company, the success of the financing arrangements of the new company is now assured. The five per cent. bonds are being offered at 95½ and the preferred stock at par, with a bonus of common on the basis of three shares to ten.

Russell Motor.

Only five shares changed hands this week at a price of 80, which represented a decline of 10. Preferred was a little more active on declines from 114½ to 109½, on Tuesday. There has been no news to affect the stock adversely, and the market movement simply reflected the general uncertainty.

Steel and Radiation.

The plant of Steel and Radiation, Limited, continues to be very actively employed on the manufacture of shells for the Imperial Government. The output has been steadily increased and during December reached a new high record. In addition to over 10,000 smaller shells, about 2,000 of 90-pounders were turned out. The outlook is for a continuation of munitions operations at capacity for some time to come.

During last year there was considerable improvement in the demand for the company's normal output. The increase was about 35 per cent. as compared with 1915. Of course, nothing like a large demand for such products can be looked for until after the war is over and there is more general building activity. However, the improvement referred to has been brought about by the generally prosperous conditions prevailing and the rather limited amount of building which has accompanied it. In this connection there should be still further improvements during the current year.

Sherwin-Williams.

Sherwin-Williams common shares were active in the market touching as high as 59 early in the week, after having dropped from that point to 54¾ in the December recession, since when no sales had occurred. The preferred only dropped 1¾ from 99 at that time, and has since maintained itself at 98¼, with a few sales reported. This is the quiet season in the paint trade, so that the activity referred to probably reflects a resumption of confidence. Plans are going ahead as outlined on the occasion of the annual meeting a short time ago, and according to H. M. Ashby, general manager, prospects are generally better than anticipated. The house trade is holding up very well and additional importance is attached to sales for manufacturing purposes. It is hoped that price readjustments as now arranged will hold good for some time, as changes have a disturbing effect on the trade.

Tooke Bros.

Tooke Bros. common, at 16, the price of the last recorded sale, represents one of the stocks that has remained stationary since the December "peace" decline. It had reached a high of 25 previous to the debacle and in dropping to 16, reached the low of 1915. Nevertheless, there has been no let up in the improvement which has occurred in the company in the last six months. All departments are busy and the factory sold up to June 1. Offsetting this, however, is the possibility that a shortage of necessary cloths may prevent delivery. Collections are said to be good, and the advanced scale of prices apparently has had no effect on demand.

Stock Movements of the Week

A Record of the High and Low Marks of the Week and of 1916 in Canadian Listed Securities.

Week ending Jan. 11, 1917.	Ask.	Bid.	High	Low	Last	Sales	Range 1916 High	Range 1916 Low
Banks—								
Commerce	185	184⅝	185¼	184½	185	157	203	182
Dominion	...	212	212⅛	212	212	30	220	204
Hochelaga	149	145	145	145	145	34	197	146¾
Imperial	...	200	200½	200¼	200½	35	149	145
Merchants	172	170	170	170	170	89	180	150
Molsons	182	...	180	180	180	66	195	182
Montreal	...	233	234	233	234	55	240½	219
Nova Scotia	255	...	255¼	255	255¼	5	261	254
Royal	...	211½	214	212¼	214	44	221¼	210
Standard	...	214½	215	214½	215	46	221	211¼
Union	...	138	128	137	137	23	140	132
Transportation—								
Barcelona	13¼	13	13¾	13¼	13⅜	395	17	19
Brazilian Traction	45½	45	46	45	45½	1,033	62⅝	43
Canada Steam., com.	35	34	36¼	34	34½	830	45	14
Do., pref.	92½	91½	93	91	91	821	95½	69¾
Canadian Pacific	158	157	158	158	158	10	182½	163¾
Detroit United	127	124	127	126	126	723	...	...
Civic Inv. Power	81¾	81½	82	81½	82	1,120	83¾	79
Duluth Sup., com.	45	42	46	43	45	67	49	37
Illinois Trac., pref.	...	88	88	88	88	26	91	87¾
Montreal Tram.	...	181	181	181	181	10	...	...
Porto Rico, com.	...	33	25	35	35	40	49½	30
Quebec Ry.	31	30	34⅛	30	30	1,545	45	14
Toronto Ry.	77	75	78	76	77	278	111	72
Twin City, com.	94½	93½	95	94	95	26	101	93⅜
Telegraph, Light and Power—								
Bell Telephone	147	...	146	145	145	44	152	140
Consumers Gas	165½	165	165¼	165	165	484	176	160
Mackay, com.	88	87¼	87⅞	83½	87½	930	87	78
Do., pref.	66	65	66¼	65¼	66	163	69¼	64½
Ottawa Light, Heat	...	90	90	90	90	15	95¼	92
Shaw. Water & P.	...	...	130	129	129	122	137	126¾
Industrials—								
Ames-Holden, pref.	54	49	61	61	61	10	80	52
Canada Bread, pref.	90	86	86½	86½	86½	27	90	87
Can. Cement, com.	64	63½	65½	62¾	63½	2,289	73	37¾
Do., pref.	95¼	...	95¾	95	95	103	98	86
Can. Car, com.	45	42½	43½	42	43½	465	75	22
Do., pref.	88	85	87½	84	85	1,535	94	61¾
Can. Cottons, com.	57	55	56	55	55	10	65	39
Do., pref.	81	78¼	79	78	78	33	82½	75½
Can. Forgings, com.	200	190	200	195	200	160	217	170
Can. Loco., com.	...	...	58	57	58	170	64½	51
Can. Cons. Rub., com.	105	...	96	96	96	37	99	34
Can. Gen. Elec., com.	111½	111	112	111	111½	151	126	108
Dom. Bridge, com.	...	...	165	162	162	205	231½	160
Dom. Canners, com.	20	19½	20	20	20	15	22	15
Dom. Iron, Steel, pr.	...	93	95	94	94	40	105	90
Dom. Steel Corp.	67¼	67	68¾	67	67¼	11,360	82	43
Dom. Coal, pref.	...	95	95	95	95	3	99	93
Dom. Textile, com.	82	...	82	81	81½	60	90½	74½
Do., pref.	...	102	102¼	102¼	102¼	20	105	101
Laurentide	195	190	195	193	193	75	217½	176
A. Macdonald, com.	13½	11	12	12	12	25	19½	10
Maple Leaf, com.	98	96	102	96	96	721	122	60
Do., pref.	94¼	98	95½	94½	94¼	28	108	98
Mon. Cottons, com.	59	...	58	58	58	1	63	50
Do., pref.	102	101	102	102	102	85	115	99
Mon. Knitting, pref.	85	80	80	80	80	50	88	80
N.S. Steel, com.	115	114	121	113	114½	4,180	154½	98¼
Ogilvie Flour, pref.	...	113	113	113	113	9	116	44½
Pacific-Burt, com.	...	28	28	28	28	75	20	20
Do., pref.	...	80	80½	80½	80½	3	83¼	77½
Penmans, com.	...	70	70	70	70	30	78	60
Do., pref.	...	85	85	85	85	10	90	82
Price Bros.	...	120	120	120	120	47	132	60½
Riordon Pulp, com.	121½	119½	121	117	121	500	150	59
Wm. A. Rogers, pref.	98	90	92	92	92	10	99	87
Russell Motor, com.	82	75	80	80	80	5	114	22
Do., pref.	110	105	114½	109½	100½	86	139	66
Sher.-Williams, com.	...	57	59	58½	58½	228	90½	53½
Do., pref.	...	98	100	98	98	32	100	97½
Span. River Pulp, com.	17	15½	18	15	16¾	370	24¼	3½
Do., pref.	60	55	59¼	59	59	50	70	29
Steel Co. of Can., com.	66¼	65¼	66¾	64	66½	9,618	88¾	34⅝
Do., pref.	97	96	96½	95	96	137	107¼	85
Tooke Bros., pref.	...	79	79	79	79	5	90	70
Nat. Steel Car, com.	20	18	18¼	18	18	15	50	10
Do., pref.	...	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	5	95	65
Wayagamack								

Double Security

A glance at the main features of our Guaranteed Trust Investment plan shows how complete is the protection of moneys placed in our care under its provisions.

First. The plan possesses ample protection, because behind it stands the National Trust Company, Limited, with its paid-up capital and reserve of $3,000,000. The funds entrusted to the Company's care for investment on Guaranteed Trust Account, are trust funds, and are kept separate from its other accounts. The Company gives its unconditional guarantee to repay principal with interest as agreed.

Second. Guaranteed Trust Investments are safe, because moneys in the care of the Company on this plan are placed in first mortgages on improved realty in Canada. The precautions taken in inspection and selection of security form in themselves a guarantee of safety. They are most complete and are set forth in our booklet, "Guaranteed Trust Investments." We are glad to mail this booklet to anyone interested.

National Trust Company
Limited
Capital Paid-up, $1,500,000. Reserve, $1,500,000
18-22 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

WE OFFER
City of Stratford, Ont.
5½% BONDS
$30,000 Due 1 January, 1946
$30,000 Due 1 December, 1936
Assessed Valuation $8,900,831
Net Bonded Debt 302,814
Value of Municipality's Assets 925,000
Population 1912, 12,827; 1916, 17,371.
PRICE RATE TO YIELD 5⅛%
ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange.)
JARVIS BUILDING, TORONTO, ONT.

Royal Securities Corporation
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BONDS
Government
Municipal
Public Utility
Industrial
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED
164 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL
12 KING STREET EAST - - TORONTO

MODERN BUSINESS DEMANDS
STEEL EQUIPMENT
Why buy Wood Furniture?
STEEL does not stick or warp—Wood does.
STEEL saves space, therefore costs less.
STEEL will not burn—Wood will.
STEEL is modern—Wood old-fashioned.
Therefore, Buy Steel Equipment.
Cuts out the fire risk, saves space, reduces expense.
THE STEEL EQUIPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING - - - OTTAWA
Factory at Pembroke
Ask for our thirty-two page catalogue.

Geo. O. Merson & Co.
Chartered Accountants.
807 Lumsden Bldg., Toronto

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Tuesday, 9th January, 1917

The fiftieth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the banking house at Toronto, on Tuesday, 9th January, 1917, at 12 o'clock.

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, having taken the chair, Mr. H. V. F. Jones was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Edward Cronyn and J. E. L. Pangman were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report to the Directors, as follows:

REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the fiftieth Annual Report for the twelve months ending 30th November, 1916, together with the usual statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year, was		$ 461,892 25
The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to		2,439,415 17
		$2,901,307 42
This has been appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 116, 117, 118 and 119, at ten per cent. per annum		$1,500,000 00
Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st June		150,000 00
Bonus of one per cent., payable 1st December		150,000 00
War tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November		147,288 33
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution)		80,000 00
Subscriptions:		
Canadian Patriotic Fund	$50,000 00	
British Red Cross Fund	5,000 00	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	5,000 00	
Sundry subscriptions, including Northern Ontario Fire Relief Fund and War Hospitals, etc.	11,700 00	
		71,700 00
Balance carried forward		802,319 09
		$2,901,307 42

The usual careful re-valuation of all the assets of the Bank has been made and every debt which may be considered as bad or doubtful has been fully provided for.

Although this is the fiftieth report presented to you, the first half-century of the Bank's operations will not be completed until next May, owing to the date of the Annual Meeting having twice been changed. The bank commenced business in May, 1867, and the first Annual General Meeting of the shareholders was held on the 6th July, 1868. In 1887 the date of the Annual Meeting was changed by by-law from the second Tuesday in July to the third Tuesday in June, and again in 1901 to the second Tuesday in January, the day set by the present by-laws.

During the year the following branches have been opened: In British Columbia—Pouce Coupe; in Alberta—Manyberries; in Saskatchewan—Turtleford; in Ontario—Timmins and Thorold; in Quebec—Drummondville. The business of the branch at Gilroy, Sask., has been transferred to Riverhurst, Sask. Sub-agencies have been opened at Birch Hills and Speers in Saskatchewan, at Belgrave, Ont., and at Glen Sutton, Que. The sub-agencies at Bishop's Crossing, Compton and Weedon, all in the Province of Quebec, are now being operated at branches, and the branch at Bic, Que., has been made a sub-agency of Rimouski. The following branches have been closed: In British Columbia—Rock Creek and Summerland. In Alberta—Monarch and Strathmore. In Saskatchewan—Laird and Outlook. In Ontario—Port Stanley, South Porcupine and Yonge and Eglinton (Toronto). In Quebec—Chicoutimi, St. Denis and Duluth (Montreal) and St. Remi. Since the close of the Bank's year a branch has been opened at Willow Brook, Sask., and a sub-agency at Richard, Sask.

Your Directors have made subscriptions of $50,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, $5,000 each to the British Red Cross Fund and the British Sailors' Relief Fund, $3,000 to the Northern Ontario Fire Relief Fund, and smaller sums, amounting in all to $8,700, to various organizations, principally of a patriotic character, which are seeking to alleviate the suffering arising out of the great war. The call for such help is insistent, and we assume our share of the burden in a spirit of gratefulness that Canada has been spared so much.

The auditors appointed by you at the last annual meeting have made the audit required by Section 56 of the Bank Act and their report is appended to the statement presented to you to-day. As usual, the branches and agencies of the Bank in Canada, the United States, Great Britain, Newfoundland, Mexico, and the departments of the Head Office have been inspected during the year by the staff of our Inspection Department.

It gives the Directors pleasure again to express their satisfaction at the zeal and ability with which the officers of the Bank have discharged their respective duties.

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.

B. E. WALKER,
President.

Toronto, 29th December, 1916.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1916

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$ 19,259,347 68
Deposits not bearing interest	$ 62,484,072 27	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	167,412,079 88	
		229,896,152 15
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		141,317 42
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		5,021,882 49
Bills payable		2,186,836 68
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		2,092,640 13
		$258,598,176 55
Dividends unpaid		2,084 12
Dividend No. 119 and bonus, payable 1st December		525,000 00
Capital Paid up	$15,000,000 00	
Rest Account	13,500,000 00	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	802,319 09	
		29,302,319 09
		$288,427,579 76

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin Current	$20,975,529 83	
Dominion notes	19,315,476 00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	6,000,000 00	
		$ 46,291,005 83
Notes of other Banks	$ 1,630,360 00	
Cheques on other Banks	9,668,098 71	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	1,389 86	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	7,201,798 13	
		18,501,646 70
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value		2,781,960 86
British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities		17,282,911 96
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		7,810,461 73
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		14,725,133 07
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada		21,141,335 85
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		806,964 42
		$129,341,420 42
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		133,738,131 21
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)		16,504,418 23
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra		2,092,640 13
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		230,738 30
Real Estate other than Bank Premises (including the unsold balance of former premises of the Eastern Townships Bank)	$1,264,458 34	
Less mortgage assumed	100,000 00	
		1,164,458 34
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		389,411 53
Bank Premises at cost, less amounts written off	5,139,457 26	
Less mortgage assum..ed on property purchased	300,000 00	
		4,839,457 26
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		126,904 34
		$288,427,579

B. E. WALKER,
President.

JOHN AIRD,
General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, we report as follows:

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches at a date other than and in addition to the verification at 30th November, 1916, and found that they were in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, C.A.
of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co.
JAMES MARWICK, C.A.,
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.
} AUDITORS.

Before moving the adoption of the Report, the President called on the General Manager to address the shareholders:

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The shadow of the great European war has been the dominating influence in business affairs during the year through which we have just passed. No important new transaction could be undertaken without considering the effect of the war, and in the conduct of the affairs of a great fiduciary institution such as a bank it has been necessary to give more consideration to the factor of safety than to the factor of profit. Under these circumstances we feel that you will be well content with the results which we lay before you to-day.

The Bank's profits for the year under review were $2,439,415, an increase of $87,380 over the figures of the preceding year, a trifling sum when you consider the increased amount of business on which it has been earned, and the great activity which has prevailed throughout the year. We have felt it our duty to render a large amount of assistance in their financing to both the Imperial Government and the Dominion Government, and as rates of interest on this class of business are naturally low, our profits have been reduced correspondingly.

INCREASED TURNOVER.

Apart from this, however, there has been a greatly increased turnover during the past year which is not reflected in an increase of the profits of the Bank, and this tendency towards a steady reduction in profits has been apparent for some years past. The ratio of our profits to total average assets during the five years ending 1915 ranged from 1.45 per cent. to 1.13 per cent., but in almost every year the tendency has been downwards.

We have paid the usual dividends at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, with bonuses of one per cent. at the end of each half-year; the war tax on our note circulation has called for $147,288, the Officers' Pension Fund for $80,000, and sundry subscriptions for patriotic purposes for $71,700, leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of $802,319 to be carried forward to the accounts of next year. As long as present conditions continue we must, I fear, accept a low rate of profit, and it is, of course, possible that there may be still further depreciation in the market value of securities, so that we think it wise to carry forward a large balance in Profit and Loss account. During the past year the values of investment securities have depreciated further, which is only natural as long as the governments of the great nations engaged in the war are obliged to increase the rates of interest which their securities bear. Up to the present, however, we have not found it necessary to add to the sum of $1,000,000 reserved last year for possible further depreciation, and we believe that we have provided for anything which is likely to occur.

LARGER NOTE CIRCULATION.

The notes of the Bank in circulation show an increase of $2,861,000 over the figures of the previous year. Throughout the year the note circulation of the chartered banks has been unprecedentedly high, due partly, no doubt, to the high prices prevailing for almost all commodities and partly to the activity in business arising from the large orders for merchandise and munitions placed in Canada by the allied governments. In the general increase of note circulation this Bank has had its full share, and the demand upon our supply of notes has been much greater than had been anticipated. Almost throughout the year our note circulation has been in excess of paid-up capital and beyond any figures heretofore reached in our history.

GROWTH IN DEPOSITS

Our deposits show a satisfactory growth, the increase being $35,373,000, of which over $25,000,000 is in deposits, bearing interest; these include the savings of the people and are therefore less subject to fluctuation than demand deposits not bearing interest. Through the medium of our Monthly Commercial Letter we have endeavored to impress upon the public mind the necessity for the exercise of economy to a degree never before known in Canada, and we should like to think that some part of the increase to which we have just referred has been due to the advice thus given. Canadians cannot too often be reminded that only by the universal exercise of economy and thrift to an extent to which they have in the past been strangers, and by the setting aside of what is thus saved for investment in government loans or as bank deposits, can we do our share to provide the wherewithal necessary to carry the war to a victorious conclusion.

STRONG CASH RESERVES

Our total holdings of coin and legals are $46,291,000, an increase of $6,389,000 over the figures of a year ago, but of this sum $6,000,000 is represented by a deposit in the Central Gold Reserves to cover the issue of note circulation in excess of our paid-up capital, already referred to. These holdings of cash represent 18.5 per cent. of the total of our deposits and circulation and 17.9 per cent. of our total liabilities to the public, and in view of the uncertainties of war conditions we are sure that you will approve our policy of keeping strong in this respect. Our immediate available assets total $129,341,000, equal to fifty-six per cent. of our deposits and fifty per cent. of our total liabilities to the public. The largest increase in any one item composing this amount is in British, foreign and colonial securities, etc., which show an increase of over $15,500,000 and include the securities purchased and held for the advances which we have made to the Imperial Government to finance their purchases in the Dominion. There has been a slight decrease of $858,000 in our holdings of Dominion and Provincial securities and a decrease of $1,802,000 in our holdings of railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. We have thought it desirable, in view of the exigencies of the war and of the requirements of the Governments of Great Britain and Canada to realize on these securities as opportunity offered. This has seemed the more advisable because of the doubtful outlook as to the future trend in the value of such securities.

ASSIST HOME INDUSTRY

Notwithstanding the advances we have made to the governments of our own country and Great Britain for the purposes of the war, we have not found it necessary to decrease the assistance which we render to the ordinary business of the country. Indeed, our total current loans at the date of the statement before you amounted to $186,109,000, an increase of over $13,800,000 as compared with the figures of a year ago. It has always been the policy of this Bank to consider as one of the principal aims which should be kept before the executive, that it should render the utmost possible assistance to the development of Canadian trade and industry. We have not failed in this duty during the year just past.

LIQUIDATION OF DEBTS

The total of overdue debts shows a considerable decrease and stands at a lower figure than for a number of years back and at only about half the amount of last year. This is doubtless due to general liquidation of indebtedness, brought about in part by the satisfactory results of the crops for the last two years and in part by the prosperity arising out of the war. There has been little change in the figures of Bank Premises account. The slight increase is chiefly due to the purchase of sites for some of our smaller branches. Our total assets show a growth of $38,000,000 and now amount to the large sum of $288,427,000. It is interesting to note that this is about ten times the total assets in the balance sheet of twenty years ago, when they stood at $28,596,000. The increase alone during the year just past has exceded the total figures of the whole bank at that time by no less than the sum of ten million dollars.

FEW BRANCHES OPENED.

The number of our branches stands at 376, as against 374 a year ago, the smallest increase in many years, indicating the policy which has prevailed in this respect. Until the war is over and the future of the branches we now have has been made more clear, we shall doubtless continue to mark time in this respect.

The number of our shareholders continues to increase in a gratifying manner. At the date of the closing of our books we had 6,648, as against 6,341 last year, an increase of about 300 principally in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

CONDITIONS IN MEXICO.

There has not been much change in the situation in Mexico during the year. Business has naturally been affected by the events of the past few years in that country, and one of the results is that the two chief arteries of commerce, namely, finance and transportation, are blocked. The majority of the banks which formerly operated in the country are closed and the currency is in a chaotic condition. For the present we continue to transact such meagre business as the situation will permit, keeping in view always the uncertainties of the future. Our standing in the community is excellent, and were a stable government once restored we have no doubt that the vast natural resources of Mexico would soon rehabilitate her commerce.

During the year we were called upon to join with the other banks in underwriting a part of the Second Canadian 5 per cent. War Loan, maturing in 1931. The wonderful success of this loan is now a matter of history and must have been most gratifying to the Minister of Finance.

THE STAFF.

The members of the staff number 2,976, as shown in the following comparative table:—

	30th Nov. 1916	30th Nov. 1915	31st July 1914
Officers on regular staff	1,806	2,170	2,597
Temporary clerks	187	61	3
Temporay women clerks and stenographers	352	23	2
Stenographers and women clerks on regular staff	372	344	378
Messengers	258	230	232
	2,976	2,828	3,212

in addition to which we have 368 janitors, making a total of 3,344 persons employed by the Bank.

The changes in personnel indicated by the above figures are eloquent of the burden which has been laid upon the shoulders of the older members of the staff to maintain our organization at a satisfactory level of efficiency and, at the same time, to assist in the training of the unusually large percentage of the staff which is without any previous experience. At the 30th of November, 1,207 of our officers had enlisted, as against 748 a year ago, representing about sixty per cent. of the male staff, and it is interesting to note that 264 of our officers have attained to commissioned and 168 to non-commissioned rank in the army.

FURTHER ENLISTMENTS.

Not only has it been necessary to cope with the immediate difficulties arising from a depleted staff, but provision has had to be made as well for the additional strengthening of our ranks in order to meet with some degree of preparedness the problem of future enlistments. One expedient adopted to meet the exigencies of the case has been the employment of temporary men clerks, of whom we now have 187, and of women clerks, both permanent and temporary, the number of women on our staff having increased during the past year from 367 to 725.

With a staff thus augmented to an unusual degree by untrained and inexperienced workers, many problems have arisen and the task of distributing the burden as equitably as possible has been by no means easy. Furthermore, an inexperienced and untried staff must mean a staff enlarged beyond normal requirements and a consequent addition to the cost of operation. These, however, are conditions inevitable in times such as we are passing through, and we can testify to the ready and cheerful manner in which we have been supported by the staff generally in dealing with them.

THEIR SUPREME SACRIFICE.

Since our last annual meeting an additional fifty-nine brave and promising young men of our staff have laid down their lives on the field of battle. Our complete casualty list as at December 31st is as follows:—

Killed	84
Wounded	175
Missing	8
Prisoners	9
Ill	20
	296

We have received many indications that our men are measuring well up to what is required of them and are capable of taking their full share in the wonderful operations at the front which are thrilling the world. Six of our officers have been awarded the Military Cross and three more have been recommended for it.

STAFF AT HOME

We do not think that it would be fair thus to express our pride in our banker soldiers without adding a further word in commendation of the staff at home. While we still have to expect that some of them will take up military duty, we are satisfied that those who have remained at home thus far have been actuated by the highest motives; indeed, the work of the Bank could not be efficiently carried on without retaining the services of many men who in other respects would be available for military service.

TRADE WITH ITALY

A year ago you were advised that we had placed the facilities of this Bank at the disposal of our Italian allies for the purpose of receiving from their citizens in this country subscriptions to a war loan. The situation in Italy to-day is a very interesting one. The foreign trade of that country has grown very largely during recent years. The trade of Germany with Italy gradually overtook and then surpassed that of Great Britain, which was formerly the largest. The war, so far as Italy is concerned, has brought with it a serious dislocation of commercial intercourse, and the necessity of finding fresh sources of supply in allied and neutral countries is very pressing. With the active support and financial assistance of the British Government, there was formed during the year, in London, a company called The British Italian Corporation, Limited, which is intended, in collaboration with its Italian counterpart, The Campagnia Italo-Britannica, to work for the furtherance of commercial intercourse between the British Empire and Italy. Among its objects will be financial participation in enterprises which are likely to result in an exchange of products between the two countries and generally to facilitate the growth of British trade with Italy. The project has the support of an important Italian bank, the Credito Italiano, and of two large English banks, the London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., and Lloyds Bank, Limited, and in view of the prospects of an increase in trade between Italy and Canada we have subscribed for a certain amount of stock. We shall watch the development of this enterprise with great interest and in the hope that it may lead to mutually profitable commercial relations.

BUILD DOMINION TRADE.

Similar projects with others of our Allies are also under discussion, and if the opportunity is given us we shall probably avail ourselves of it to a reasonable degree. It is by such international arrangements that we are hopeful of helping to build up, after the cessation of hostilities, the foreign trade of the Dominion.

AFTER THE WAR.

As to the future it is obvious, we think, that after the war finance will be more liquid, inasmuch as the warring powers are not likely to attempt to float any more new loans for many years to come. They will naturally, we believe, content themselves with funding at long dates their floating and short dated debts. Before the war money was gradually increasing in value, and there will be within the Empire many new enterprises as well as others held up temporarily which will require financing. How soon these will come into the market to borrow will depend upon the willingness of the public and of financial houses to encourage bonafide enterprises by reasonable rates for money. It will be natural for a Britisher to invest his savings in our own securities, particularly at the rates of interest which are likely to prevail. We shall, therefore, watch this situation with increasing interest, as future development at home and abroad may depend upon the willingness of capitalists and others to accept a lower return from such investments than they can obtain under present conditions by simply investing their surplus funds in government and similar securities.

The President then spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

I shall not apologize as I did a year ago for asking you to devote your attention to the material affairs of Canada at a time when the Empire and its Allies are fighting for the greatest of all causes—the liberty of the world. Canada has in that short time so enlarged her sphere of action that only the blind could fail to see that every detail of our national life which aids or hinders our power to serve in the great conflict is of supreme imporatnce. In the terrible winter of 1914-15 we did not realize that our aid was to count for much in the struggle, greatly as we desired to help. We did not really believe, despite the warning of Kitchener, that the war would still be raging in 1917 with the end not nearly in sight. Now we do not talk of any definite time for the end; we only know that the last man, the last gun, the last dollar, may be needed, but that we shall win beyond any peradfuture if the people in all the Allied countries can be made to understand what is required of them.

EXPORTS EXCEED IMPORTS

Turning at once to our trade with other countries, that being the best indication of the tendency of affairs at the moment, we find that, leaving out the shipments of gold and bullion, both inwards and outwards, our exports for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1916, exceeded our imports by $249,088,274, and that for the six months ending 30th September, 1916, the excess was $141,100,898. We cannot keep in mind too clearly what has happened since the end of our period of expansion in 1913, and a repetition of the figures given last year will aid us to do so.

Fiscal Year	Imports	Exports
1912-13	$686,515,536	$377,068,355
1913-14	635,383,222	455,437,224
1914-15	497,376,961	461,442,509
1915-16	530,211,796	779,300,070
6 mos. ending Sep.	405,901,765	547,002,663

Fiscal Year	Excess Imports	Excess Exports
1912-13	$309,447,181	....
1913-14	179,945,993	....
1914-15	35,934,452	....
1915-16	....	$249,088,274
6 mos. ending Sep.	....	141,100,898

The improvement from year to year is as follows:—

1913 to 1914	$129,501,183
1914 to 1915	144,011,546
1915 to 1916	285,022,723
1913 to 1916	$558,535,455

For the six months of the present year the gain over the astonishing figures for the first half of last year is nearly another 100 millions.

The gain of 285 millions in our foreign trade as compared with March, 1915, is almost all due to the increase in the value of the exports, the increase in the imports being only 32 millions.

EFFECTIVE ECONOMY

If we are really to exercise an effective economy we should be very jealous as to the nature of any imports not necessary for the production of war supplies or for our national existence. There is some improvement in this respect, but it is not pleasant to see about 10 millions sent abroad for motors and about as much more for silk goods and velvets. The chief increases are in iron and steel bars and goods, and in iron ores, in machinery, in wool, cotton and jute and goods made therefrom, in raw rubber, in various chemicals, oils, explosives, etc., needed for making munitions, in various articles for the army and navy, and to a considerable extent in foodstuffs, so that apparently the chief increases are in necessary articles although we regret that many of them were not made in Canada. There is a large increase in our exports under every general heading, especially under manufactures, mining, agriculture and animals and their products. The total of our imports and exports of merchandise in the fiscal year ending March, 1916, was $1,309,511,866, against $241,025,360 in 1896, that being also a period of excess exports. This enormous foreign trade is of course coincident with a great decline in all domestic trade not connected with the war, and is swollen largely by purchases of steel and other material imported from the United States to be used here in making munitions; the money result is abnormal because of the high price of almost every known commodity. I am not putting forward the figures, however, as a guide to what may be possible after the war, I am putting them forward as an indication of what may be accomplished when we are spurred by great events. The financial ideal for us at the moment is to pay interest on our foreign indebtedness, to provide our share of the cost of the war, and to lend as much as possible to Great Britain to pay for munitions made for her by Canada. We are apparently accomplishing this, but in the absence of figures we cannot estimate what amount of profit from our home trade is eventually invested in war securities. We are, however, being helped to accomplish this result, in a manner which may deceive us, by the large market in the United States for our securities, and also by the many subscriptions received from our wealthy neighbors when issues of our own war loans are made in Canada.

AN ENLARGED MARKET.

The sales of Canadian bond issues for the eleven months of 1916 are of peculiar interest, showing how completely our reliance for the placing of our securities is now transferred from Great Britain to the United States and to our own greatly enlarged market. The following statement has been prepared for us by the Dominion Securities Corporation:—

Securities	Total	Sold in Canada
Municipal	$ 49,100,575	$ 13,567,055
Railway	15,920,000	....
Governments	200,545,300	83,350,000
Miscellaneous Corporations	24,750,000	6,050,000
Public Service Corporations	5,900,000	....
Canadian Co.'s operating in Foreign Countries	7,500,000	....
Total	$303,715,875	$102,967,055

Securities	Sold in United States	Sold in Great Britain
Municipal	$ 35,533,520	....
Railway	15,920,000	....
Governments	117,195,300	....
Miscellaneous Corporations	10,700,000	$ 8,000,000
Public Service Corporations	5,900,000	....
Canadian Co.'s operating in Foreign Countries	7,500,000	....
Total	$192,748,820	$ 8,000,000

It will be seen that the actual sales in Canada of Government bonds are considerably less than the amounts offered to the public in Canada. To the extent thus shown buyers in the United States have eventually become the owners of these issues. Since August, 1914, Canadian securities to the extent of about 50 millions of dollars, which had been sold in Great Britain or elsewhere in Europe, have been returned. These have been either directly resold or the nature of the issues re-arranged and about one-half has found a new market in the United States, the remainder being absorbed in Canada. The figures of such transactions are not included in the statement of new issues.

UNITED STATES GOLD STOCK

The affairs of the United States are necessarily always of great interest to us, but never more so than at the present time, and I hope that every shareholder will read attentively the carefully prepared report of our New York Agent. During the past year the United States has added to her gold stock, after deducting exports, about 400 millions in gold and is now estimated to possess the huge sum of about $2,750,000,000 in that metal. From information obtained in the United States we learn that the imports of gold from Canada for the ten months ending October were 385 millions of dollars. This was, of course, almost entirely on Imperial Government account. With the enormous volume of war business, the increase of credit made possible by the new Federal Reserve Bank Act and this influx of gold, trade has so increased that in many lines of business each month establishes a new record. An estimate of the foreign trade of the United States, given by our New York agent, places the excess of exports over imports from August, 1914, to September, 1916, at $4,158,000,000. This is said to be almost equivalent to the amount of United States securities held abroad before the war, and it is estimated that by the end of September securities of all kinds had been returned to the value of $2,400,000,000, so roughly about $1,600,000,000 remained abroad. Of this remainder the proportion which can be made available for British war finance is too uncertain to form a basis for an opinion of any value. Great Britain, however, holds a vast amount in the securities of countries other than the United States. I have seen the statement that about ninety per cent. of the present exports from the United States arises from war requirements. If this is even approximately correct we can imagine the vast additional increase in wealth if the war continues much longer, and the extent of the collapse in trade if it does not.

UNITED STATES WAR TRADE.

The receipts of gold therefore, have been huge, notwithstanding the acquiring of so large an amount of United States securities. Coincident with this there has been such an expansion of credit that bank reserves are not as comfortable as they were a year ago, and the Federal Reserve Board has sounded a note of warning which takes the form of a caution against the purchase of British and French Treasury Bills. This was immediately followed by the withdrawal of an issue at that moment about to be offered to the public. The United States has benefited more by the sale of war supplies of all kinds than any other nation, and because of this they ought to be the main source of credit for such supplies. Where merchandise is produced credit as a rule must be extended, otherwise trade will decline. Great Britain, because of the enormous production of gold within the Empire, is the only country that can buy largely for cash, although she also must have liberal credit extended to her while the war lasts. The United States for the time being, however, will sell goods to the Allied countries for cash, or will lend against collateral, but will not grant credit in the ordinary sense. What they fear is a sudden collapse of the trade in war supplies, but such a collapse would be the natural result if the advice of the Federal Reserve Board is literally followed.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

The only direction in which the tide of prosperity in the United States is not at the full is in agricultural production. In a year when the world is facing the highest prices of recent times, the great decrease in the wheat crop, the moderate yields of corn and oats, the small yields of minor products, and the adverse effect of high-priced feed on the live stock situation, are matters of deep concern. The individual producer may be compensated, at least partially, for the low yield by the higher price, but no comfort for the consumer, weary of high prices, can be found in a world short of food and of almost every commodity that enters into his daily needs.

A matter of supreme importance to Canada, and for the frequent reference to which no excuse is needed, is that we must as far as possible provide the cost of the war at home.

COST OF THE WAR.

At the end of October the war had cost us a little over 350 millions and at our present rate of spending 300 millions more may be added during the coming year. From the excess of revenue over expenditure we may at the end of the fiscal year have 50 millions, or even more, to apply on war charges. To provide for so great a proportion of the total cost of the war in this manner reflects great credit on those who are responsible for Dominion finance. We have managed to finance the remainder of the cost thus far partly by an account with the Imperial Government for oversea and other disbursements, and partly by loans floated in Canada. Over 100 millions of the amount due the Imperial Government has been funded permanently, and most of the balance is offset by payments on Great Britain's account. Some loans for ordinary capital expenditures which could not be deferred were made in New York in 1915. In March, 1916, a second loan was placed in New York amounting to 75 millions, of which 25 millions was used to take up a corresponding amount of the 45 millions borrowed in July, 1915. In September a second loan in Canada was offered. This time the Finance Minister asked for 100 millions and the subscriptions exceeded 200 millions, the banks receiving nothing on their underwriting of a portion of the loan. These are such notable achievements that I am sure they cannot have escaped the memory of any Canadian, but I mention them for the benefit of the very large number of people outside Canada who read our annual reports.

WAR FINANCE.

In this review of the finances of the year it is necessary to recall that the proceeds of the first war loan of November, 1915, 100 millions were used mainly, if not altogether, in the year 1916. There is one feature in Canadian war finance which differs in a marked degree from that of Great Britain. Our Finance Minister has as far as possible funded the debt as it has been incurred, with maturities neither so long as to involve present rates of interest for too many years, nor so short as to trouble the Government during a period of some years beyond any probable duration of the war. One of the disturbing features of the finance of Great Britain is the enormous quantity of Treasury Bills which must be renewed at very short intervals.

FINANCING MUNITIONS.

Next in importance to the question of our own war finance is the aid which has been extended to Great Britain by the placing in Canada of British Treasury obligations or of Canadian obligations given on account of the British Treasury. The Canadian manufacturer of munitions has not been asked thus far to take pay for his goods in the form of Treasury obligations—he has received cash—but someone had to take these obligations, because, clearly, Great Britain could not place orders for war supplies to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars and immediately find the cash with which to pay for them. The help given by our Government in this way was apparently at least 100 millions, doubtless partially offset by the expenditures incurred by the Imperial Government on behalf of our troops, but as to this we have no precise knowledge. The banks have been the only other source of assistance as far as we know, and they have already lent on these Imperial obligations, 100 millions and have undertaken to lend an additional 100 millions during 1917. If, however, we are to execute the orders for war supplies which will be offered to us, and which it is our duty to undertake in order to aid in ensuring victory, we must be prepared to do very much more than heretofore. This is what gives to the forthcoming campaign of thrift its fullest meaning.

THRIFT FOR THE EMPIRE.

Thrift for the individual is excellent, but just now that is of minor importance. Thrift for the sake of Canada, thrift for the sake of the Empire, thrift to win the war should be our cry. We shall not fail for men, difficult as enlistment may be. We shall not fail because of inability to make or procure war supplies. If we fail it will be because we have wasted on unnecessary things the money that would have won the war. The man or woman who works hard at making shells may take much comfort in helping to win the war, but the man or woman who, in addition, saves a part of the present high wages due to the war and buys a war security, or helps a bank to do so, has helped twice, and the second kind of help is the most vital. The manufacturers of the United States will make war supplies for money. We are doing better only if we supply them on credit.

In addition to the credits for munitions, the Canadian banks are at the moment giving credits to the British Government for the purchase of wheat to the extent of 20 millions, but the transactions are for a shorter duration than the obligations already mentioned.

BANK DEPOSITS.

The total of the deposits of Canadian banks at 30th November last was $1,521,349,000, as compared with $1,288,985,000 at the same date in 1914, an increase of $232,364,000. Our deposits will, we trust, continue to increase, but the extent of the increase will depend on the results of the campaign of thrift, and only to a proportionate extent shall we be able to help in the way which we believe most vital in winning the war. We must, of course, bear in mind that the war securities held by the banks are only a part of the resources which are being used for war purposes and that the loans made to every manufacturer of war supplies have to be included to indicate the total extent to which their resources are so used.

PROSPERITY GENERAL.

The Review of Business Conditions which accompanies our annual report records prosperity beyond anything we have ever known in almost every part of Canada. This results from the existence of a market which needs almost everything we produce and which must pay almost anything the seller asks. If it is true that ninety per cent. of the exports of the United States are a result of the war, much the same must be true of Canada, and in addition a large part of our home consumption is due to the requirements of the Canadian army. As individuals, almost all are gaining by the war, except those with more or less fixed incomes and without power to adjust the same when prices are high, and those who are engaged in business not connected with war supplies. The money made by the individual, however, has, so far as the nation is concerned, to be provided by a war debt incurred partly by Canada and partly by Great Britain. We do not, like the United States, receive gold in exchange for a large part of our products, we even borrow from the United States part of the cost of the war.

THE DOLLAR SAVED.

If we could free ourselves from the habit of thinking of commodities merely in the terms of their money value, we should discover that what we are doing is to provide material to help our gallant sons and their fellow Britons to win the war, and that there is no one to pay for this material ultimately but ourselves and the Motherland. Therefore, in the monthly letters issued by this Bank, we have constantly preached thrift in order to discourage people from spending that which as a nation we cannot afford to spend. We repeat once more that every dollar any Canadian saves, whether he buys a war bond therewith or indirectly enables the banks to do so, is one dollar more of power to win the war, and that particular dollar no one else can provide if he fails to do so. We are told by everyone who visits England, and especially by those who have also seen the battle line and the conditions there, that in Canada we act as if no war existed.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

I have referred to the motors and the silks, but they are only examples of an extravagance which is observable in every direction. We should undoubtedly forbid, or at all events heavily penalize, the importation of all luxuries; municipal expenditures should be further curtailed and all projected improvements first submitted to the criticism of Provincial commissions; we should not think it amiss if the expenditures of individuals at eating places are legally restrained and meatless days are instituted. I am not endeavoring to say in what directions economy should be enforced in Canada as it has been in England, but beyond a doubt it must be enforced in many directions if it is not voluntarily adopted by our people.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES.

It is not easy to conjecture how far the prosperity of Canada is due to the activity in production of all kinds to the ready market and high prices, and how far to the grain crop of 1915, a crop so extraordinary that it exceeded some estimates by seventy million bushels and our own by fifty-seven millions, but it is well to remember that our prosperity was due to both causes and that the crops this year have not been good. If we have throughout Canada a fair average result, that is the best we can say of our agricultural and pastoral production. High prices will make up for this to the producer, but nothing can make up to the nation for the shortage of foodstuffs at such a time. The liquidation of debts following the great crop in the West, the improvement in the towns and cities of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the growth in bank deposits, the marked improvement in railroad earnings, and the increase in the figures of every clearing house in Canada, are all things so directly dependent upon the great crop that we must expect a lesser degree of prosperity in the West in 1917.

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

Since 1913, when the largest figures up to that time were reached, the totals of the Clearing Houses have been declining in volume. During this year, however, they have expanded to figures much beyond anything hitherto recorded, the total being 10,564,043,000, an increase over 1915 of 35.48 per cent., and over 1913 of 14.17 per cent. In the three principal cities the increases over 1915 range from 35 to 42 per cent., and over 1913 from 14 to 29 per cent. There are now twenty-five Clearing Houses in Canada, two having been established during the year, namely, Kitchener and Sherbrooke.

We subjoin as usual the building permits for the four principal cities. Except in Montreal they show a very considerable advance upon 1915, although they are still inconsiderable as compared with 1912 and 1913, the years of greatest expansion:

	1913.	1914.
Montreal	$27,032,000	$17,619,000
Toronto	27,038,000	20,672,000
Vancouver	10,423,000	4,484,000
Winnipeg	18,621,000	12,160,000
	1915.	1916.
Montreal	$ 7,495,000	$ 5,334,000
Toronto	6,651,000	9,882,000
Vancouver	1,593,000	2,412,000
Winnipeg	1,826,000	2,507,000

INDUSTRIES AND RESEARCH

We are not now discussing after-the-war conditions so much as we did a year ago—we have realized that our first duty is to win the war—but there are matters which prudence demands should not be neglected. I am glad to see that a very eminent man has been appointed as the head of a commission established by the Dominion Government for the purpose of scientific research in connection with our industries and our natural resources. We have on the one hand manufacturers craving for help in the questions arising in their business which depend on skilled knowledge in chemistry, physics, metallurgy and other branches of learning, and we have on the other laboratories and skilled members of the faculties of our universities keen to solve these difficulties. We want some local machinery to bring these two together, and our provincial governments, aided by our boards of trade, could bring this about. If both manufacturers and governments are willing to join in the expense, which ought not to be burdensome, a bureau which would receive such problems and determine the cost of investigating them would place us in a position to begin this great work at once.

EFFICIENCY AND PRODUCTION.

We know that the future prosperity of the country with its load of war debt, depends upon greater production in the field, the pastures, the forests, the mines, the sea and in the workshops, and we cannot afford to be behind any nation in the world in efficiency when the fierce race for success in trade follows the war. In the West the Provinces must spend liberally to improve agriculture and to encourage the increase of live stock, and whatever is possible must be done to enable the farmers to market their crops at the best time and to improve the conditions surrounding their homes. Nor can we afford to see the valuable fishing industry of British Columbia, which supplies forty per cent. of our fish, decline on account of the unskilled methods employed in both the salmon and the halibut fisheries.

MAKING MUNITIONS.

A year ago we were able to make a few not very well-connected remarks regarding the manufacture of munitions in Canada. We sought, however, to convey at least some idea of the scale on which we were working, and to indicate that there are very few of our industries that cannot aid in the cause. Although very many goods are being shipped and contracts carried out which do not come within the operations of the Imperial Munitions Board, the War Purchasing Commission, the Department of Agriculture, or the British War Office Purchasing Department at Montreal, such information as can be gathered as to the operations of these bodies is useful. The shipments through the Imperial Munitions Board comprise empty, fixed and complete shells, also fuses, brass cartridge cases, steel forgings, cordite, tri-nitro-toluol, etc. During 1916 the total disbursements were about 320 millions of dollars, and while we have no information on which to hazard an opinion as to the scope of operations for 1917, it is at least suggestive that the actual business completed during the year amounted to about a million dollars a day and that many manufacturers are only now ready to deliver certain kinds of shells to the full capacity of the plants established for the purpose.

WOMEN EMPLOYED.

A year ago women were but little employed in making munitions, now they are working by thousands in munition factories, and while much delay was caused by the necessity of creating new shop conditions for them, this has been accomplished in many factories, and we can but hope that thousands more of our women will come forward for this work and thus release many men for the front. When we consider that there are 600 factories in Canada and Newfoundland, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all making munitions night and day, three shifts of eight hours, or for the women, in some cases, four shifts of six hours daily, we can get some sense of the scale of operations. The supervision of all this requires between 3,000 and 4,000 inspectors and 600 other employees.

OUR SOLDIERS' EQUIPMENT.

This is all on Imperial account, but we find that the work of the War Purchasing Commission appointed by the Dominion Government is on a similar scale. For the first year or more practically everything required for the upkeep of our army in England and France was supplied by Great Britain on our account. Since then we have tried to supply its requirements direct from Canada, although this is possible only in the case of some articles.

We have no knowledge as to the total amount expended by the Commission, but the following items will be interesting:—

Clothing, boots, etc.	$35,000,000
Motor trucks and other vehicles	3,000,000
Accoutrements	3,000,000
Arsenal supplies, cartridges, rifles, machine guns and revolvers	17,000,000
Drugs and surgical instruments	1,000,000
Furniture, hospital supplies and stores	6,000,000
Transportation of troops to seaboard and to England, over	10,000,000
Maintenance of men while in Canada, not including pay, about	35,000,000

The Commission has purchased about 3 million pounds of fresh fish, about half on Canadian and half on Imperial account.

WAR PURCHASES.

The purchases on Imperial account by the Department of Agriculture for the year to 23rd December, amount to 186,000 long tons of hay, 450,000 tons of oats, equalling nearly 30,000,000 bushels, and 187,000 tons of flour, the amount expended in this way being over $37,500,000.

Among the purchases of the British War Office Purchasing Department at Montreal for the past year, are the folllowing items:

Cottons and woollens	$ 1,000,000
Foodstuffs—cheese, canned meats and vegetables, etc.	20,000,000
Miscellaneous merchandise of iron and steel	1,500,000
Other miscellaneous merchandise	1,500,000
	$24,000,000

There are, of course, thousands of articles not mentioned here which are made in Canada, the cost of which represents many millions; indeed it is a most gratifying fact that Canada has been able to produce nearly everything required by our army, the exceptions being binoculars, machine guns, revolvers, motor trucks, and some less important articles.

Since the war began we have learned much in the workshop, in the chemical and physical laboratory, in the refinery, in the counting house, in finance, indeed in every walk of life. We have been able to form some estimate of our value among the forces of the Allies, from the boy in the trenches to the father at home who is backing his son in so many ways, but do we realize that what we do, or do not do, may turn the scale on which depends victory or defeat? Our responsibility for the future of the Empire and of Canada is so great that there is no room for slackness. We must do, not many things, but everything that will help to win the war.

The Report was then adopted unanimously. The retiring auditors were re-elected by the shareholders who also passed votes of thanks to the directors and the staff of the Bank. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to elect directors for the coming year and then adjourned.

GARY ISSUES A WARNING NOTE RE THE FUTURE.

Continued from page 1.

upon luxuries not produced in the country on a reasonably high basis to produce revenues for the Government. Tariff rates on the things coming from foreign countries similar to those we produce, whether in the forest or in the fields, in the mines or in the manufactories, should be sufficiently high to protect our producers, including the wage earners, against cheap foreign labor and its results, and so as to put our country and its people on a fair and even basis with all other countries and peoples. Possibly this could be secured to a certain extent by anti-dumping provisions or by reciprocity conditions.

Unfair Legislation.

Mr. Gary makes an indirect reference to the Wilson eight-hour-day legislation in pointing out the danger of discriminatory legislation that is calculated to create dissensions or to favorably affect one class to the prejudice of another. Such legislation, he says, may endanger the national structure itself if carried to the extreme.

A reference is made in connection with the remarks on unfair legislation to the income tax law now in force in the States. The claim is made that the exemptions are such that nine-tenths of the population of the country do not come under the application of the measure, and the recommendation is made that the maximum of exemption be placed at $1,000 on the ground that those who are able to pay for the necessities of life should assist in bearing the burden of those who are not.

P. E. I. FOX INDUSTRY.

Large Number of Pelts to be Taken During Current Season.

The present is the season for taking pelts in the fox industry in Eastern Canada, and THE POST learns that a large number of animals are being killed on the fox farms on Prince Edward Island. The bulk of the pelts will be sold in the United States market. The industry has recently been placed on a pelt basis to the extent that it is generally realized that it must be from this source that revenue will be secured rather than from the sale of live animals. In some instances the companies are sensibly reducing their capitalization on this account.

At Shelburne, N.S., A. D. Bruce, formerly manager of the McGill Estate, is opening a new shipbuilding yard, having taken a contract for the construction of a steamer. This will make the fourth active shipbuilding plant at Shelburne.

THE C.N.R. MADE BETTER SHOWING LAST YEAR.

Deficit of $248,000 Compared With $1,600,000 in Previous Report.

Following close upon the first statement, the second annual report of the Canadian Northern Railway system for the year June 30th, 1916, makes a more satisfactory showing and in a measure reflects the improvement in transportation conditions throughout the country. No doubt this improvement has been more emphatic in the months since the close of the fiscal period referred to although it is known that the company has been seriously handicapped by shortage of motive power and rolling stock.

The increase in earnings from $25,912,106 to $35,476,275 is offset to a considerable extent by larger operating costs. Net earnings at $9,373,530 show an increase as compared with $6,623,291 in the previous report and are considerably larger than the $8,538,000 forecast some months ago. Miscellaneous income evidently accounts for the difference, fixed charges were also larger with the result that a deficit was shown of $248,127. This however is a comparatively good showing compared with the previous year when the deficit amounted to $1,640,283. Following are comparative figures:

Gross earnings—		
Passenger traffic	$ 5,411,224	$ 6,128,470
Freight traffic	18,207,800	26,560,213
Express, etc., interest and profits from elevators and other subsidiaries, investments, etc.	2,293,081	2,787,591
	$25,912,106	$35,476,275
Working Expenses—Taxes, etc.	$19,288,814	$26,102,744
Net earnings	$ 6,623,291	$ 9,373,530
Deduct—Fixed charges	$ 8,263,574	$ 9,621,657
Net loss or deficit	$ 1,640,283	$ 248,127

Increased Mileage.

The mileage under operation increased from an average of 7,269 miles in 1915 to an average of 8,048 miles in 1916, the increase being 779 miles, or 10.72 per cent., but the report emphasizes the fact that a substantial actual improvement occurred in the business of the system, as the earnings per mile of road for the year showed a gain of 23.66 per cent., from $3,564 in 1915 to $4,408 in 1916. The report calls attention to the fact that the system's new mileages on the Pacific coast and in the Northern Ontario divisions have not yet come into their full earnings power, as operation on these divisions was commenced only in the late autumn of last year.

Freight train earnings are shown to have increased by 45.87 per cent., from $18,207,800 to $26,506,213. The total passenger train earnings increased by 14.76 per cent., from $6,268,558 to $7,193,747. Net earnings per mile of road increased by 27.82 per cent., from $911 to $1,164. In view of this large gain in net the expenses per traffic train mile were not large, being an increase of 5.23 per cent., from $1.34 to $1.41.

The British Columbia section, it is stated, produced each month a substantial increase in traffic, and before the close of the fiscal year yielded a most encouraging revenue. Much of the business offering is from the Pacific coast to points inland, but a commencement has been made in the marketing of the excellent timber tributary to the line and in the cultivation of the rich lands in the valleys through which the railway traverses the mountain country. On the Northern Ontario division the activity in the pulp and paper trades has contributed to fair freight earnings. The bulk of the earnings, of course, come from grain traffic. The system carried 131,978,809 bushels of grain in 1916, as compared with 58,575,520 bushels in 1915, an increase of 73,403,289 bushels, or 125.21 per cent. This commodity, however, being carried at a low rate, produced a decrease in the revenue per ton per mile from 00.831 to 00.679, or 18.29 per cent.

For the last week in December the gross earnings of the Duluth-Superior Traction Company amounted to $46,118, as against $37,361 for the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of $8,757, or 23.4 per cent. For the month the earnings were $138,286, an increase over the same month in 1915 of $27,747, or 25.1 per cent. For the year to date the amount was $1,397,524, compared with $1,154,124 for the corresponding period in 1915, an increase of $243,400, or 21.1 per cent.

Unlisted Securities

Not having a regular market, care should be exercised in buying or selling any unlisted security as its market price is hard to find. We wish it to be understood by those who invest in these stocks that we are in a peculiarly good position to execute your buying or selling orders, on a commission basis.

Consult us as to the price before buying or selling these stocks.

F. H. Deacon & Co.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

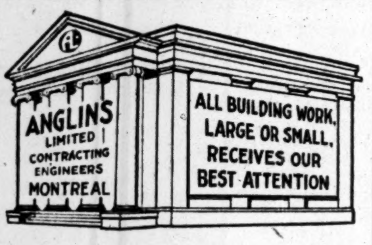
INVESTMENTS

97 Bay Street

Toronto - Canada

13

457,011.398


ANGLINS LIMITED CONTRACTING ENGINEERS MONTREAL
ALL BUILDING WORK, LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVES OUR BEST ATTENTION

ANGLINS LIMITED

Some of our recent contracts include: Williams Mfg. Co., Loyola College, Toilet Laundry, St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Belding Paul Corticelli, Bell Telephone, Canadian Ingersoll-Rand, Canadian Cottons, Penmans Limited, International Mfg. Co.

Our operations have included work in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Cornwall, St. John's, Gananoque, etc.

Estimates, etc., furnished on request.

One of the best AUTHORIZED investments for TRUST FUNDS is our

5% DEBENTURE

Ask for Booklet "About Debentures"

Paid-Up Capital	$2,410,925.31
Reserve - -	685,902.02
Assets - -	7,426,971.18

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY

WINNIPEG TORONTO
VICTORI REGINA CALGARY
VANCOUVER EDMONTON
LONDON, ENG. EDINBURGH, SCOT.

Will Make Munition Parts

The Luxfer Prism Co., Ltd., are in a position to assist in making certain parts of munitions, or other machine work. We would be glad to give full information regarding our plant, capacity, etc.

The Luxfer Prism Co., Limited
296 Richmond St. W., Toronto

STANLEY & AYLWARD, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the first part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1916, incorporating Franklin Metcalf McDowell law clerk, George Roy Sproat, accountant, Gordon Balfour Flett, student-at-law, Charles Henry Kemp and Cecil Carrick, solicitors, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail jewellers and dealers in jewellers sundries, watches, gold, silver and metal wares, gold filled wares, glassware, china, enamel goods, stamped goods, military badges and jewellery; (b) To manufacture, sell, buy and generally deal in all materials used in the manufacture of any of the above described wares; (c) To carry on any business which can be profitably carried on in connection with any of the aforesaid businesses; and import and export any of the aforesaid articles or wares and to import or export any of the materials used in the manufacture thereof; (d) To act as agents or contractors in securing contracts for the manufacture and sale of any of the aforesaid wares. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Stanley & Aylward, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State

MONEY, BANKING AND EXCHANGE

Bank Clearings for the Whole Dominion Showed a Gain of 20.4 per cent. —In the West 18.8 per cent., and in the East 20.9 per cent.

Returns of bank clearings made officially to the FINANCIAL POST for the week ending January 11, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year showed an increase of 20.4 per cent. In the West the gain was 18.8 per cent. and in the East 20.9 per cent. The cities in the West to show gains were Medicine Hat 74.7; Lethbridge 74.1; Fort William 56.6; Moose Jaw 56.5; Saskatoon 49.9; Edmonton 41.4; Regina 30.8; Vancouver 29.3; Calgary 22.7 New Westminster 19.2; Victoria 12.4; Winnipeg 11.8. Brandon was the only city to show a decline. In the East Hamilton showed a gain of 51.6; Toronto 37.4; St. John 25.8; Ottawa 23.0; Brantford 22.8; London 21.3; Halifax 19.9; Montreal 9.5; Peterboro 9.2 and Quebec 5.0 per cent. For the year to date the gain was 15.4 per cent.

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS.

(In comparison with same week last year)

Eastern Cities.

	Jan. 11, '17.	Change.	%
Montreal	$ 77,295,725	+$ 6,712,726	9.5
Toronto	63,347,095	+ 17,246,232	37.4
Ottawa	4,735,868	+ 887,724	23.0
Hamilton	4,907,180	+ 1,667,755	51.6
Quebec.	3,646,026	+ 175,216	5.0
Halifax	3,354,896	+ 557,614	19.9
London	2,428,671	+ 427,346	21.3
St. John	2,002,859	+ 410,374	25.8
Brantford	747,352	+ 138,579	22.8
Peterboro .. .	548,866	+ 46,599	9.2
Total (East) .	$163,014,538	+$28,270,165	20.9
Sherbrooke .. .	570,872		
Kitchener . ..	604,423		

Western Cities.

	Jan. 11, '17.	Change.	%
Winnipeg	$ 39,296,273	+$ 4,142,328	11.8
Vancouver	6,676,371	+ 1,515,809	29.3
Calgary	4,654,226	+ 861,938	22.7
Edmonton	3,044,018	+ 890,569	41.4
Victoria	1,532,701	+ 168,844	12.4
Regina	3,040,875	+ 715,710	30.8
Saskatoon .. .	1,701,090	+ 566,572	49.9
Moose Jaw .. .	1,458,938	+ 527,290	56.5
Ft. William ..	631,323	+ 228,096	56.6
Brandon	529,456	— 23,350	4.2
Lethbridge .. .	761,906	+ 324,003	74.1
N. Westminster	259,448	+ 41,782	19.2
Medicine Hat..	511,947	+ 218,922	74.7
Total (West) .	$ 64,098,572	+$10,178,513	18.8
Grand Total .	$227,113,110	+$38,448,678	20.4
Year to date .	$454,749,381	+$60,785,417	15.4

MONEY.

Call money in New York has been exceptionally cheap this week, having been obtainable at 1½ per cent., but ruling for the most part at 2 per cent. In London, call money dropped to 3 per cent., but was quoted yesterday at 4½ per cent. This decline is attributable almost entirely to the withdrawal of the sale of treasury bills and the accumulation of funds for investment in the new British loan. With the floating of this gigantic loan, there will be a tendency for rates to rise, first in London and then in New York.

EXCHANGE.

Demand sterling has been steady and strong all week at 4.75¾, with cables equally steady at 4.76 7-16. Francs have also been unchanged. Marks have been easier, demand dropping from 71 1-16 to 70, and cables from 71⅛ to 70 1-16. Kronen have also been weaker, declining from 11.70 to 11.50 for demand and from 11.72 to 11.52 for cables. Russian roubles have been steady, demand ruling from 29.30 to 29.40 and cables from 29.35 to 29.50. New York funds have ranged from 1-64 discount to 1-64 premium. The situation generally has been colorless.

HOME BANK.

G. A. Haslett, of the Weyburn branch of the Home Bank has been transferred to branch at Fernie, B.C.

The president of the Home Bank of Canada, M. J. Haney, gave a luncheon this week at the Ontario Club, Toronto, to the branch managers and officials of the bank. The object of the function was to bring the managers of the various branches into touch with each other and with the officials of the departments of the head office.

ROYAL BANK.

R. L. Ritchie, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Winnipeg, has been transferred to Halifax, succeeding C. W. Frazee, who will go to Vancouver as supervisor in the middle of January. Mr. Ritchie, in returning to Halifax returns to his old home, as he is the son of the late Judge Ritchie, of that city.

C. A. Crosbie, who has held the position of supervisor of the Bank in British Columbia, for a number of years, is retiring.

C. F. Penton, manager of the Winnipeg branch of the Quebec Bank has been appointed manager of the Royal Bank at Winnipeg.

T. Gendron of the Weyburn branch of the Royal Bank has been transferred to the Gliechen, Alta., branch. Mr. Link of Calgary, will take Mr. Gendron's place at Weyburn.

R. H. Smart, for the past eleven years manager of the Stratford branch of the Royal Bank, has announced his resignation. It is understood that Mr. Smart, who since going to Stratford from Port Hope has proved a highly efficient business man, will seek some form of war work, as he is desirous of taking an active part in the field of patriotic endeavor.

F. B. Martin of Hamilton, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Smart at Stratford and will assume his duties about February 1. It is understood, however, that Mr. Smart will continue to supervise the branch for some months.

E. C. Jackson, who has been manager of the Royal Bank at Tillsonburg for the past twenty years, retires on pension on January 30. He will be succeeded by Mr. Parlow, formerly manager of the Quebec Bank at Vancouver.

H. P. MacMahon, manager of the St. Thomas branch of the Royal Bank for thirty yeras is retiring. His resignation, it is understood, will take effect soon. Mr. MacMahon was born in Simcoe, the son of Judge MacMahon. In 1887 he entered the service of the Traders' bank in Toronto and rose rapidly. He was manager of this bank's branches in Woodstock and Aylmer, spending eleven years in the latter town. He finally became supervisor of the Northwest branches of the bank. Mr. MacMahon went to St. Thomas two or three years ago to open a new branch of the Royal—which absorbed the Traders Bank some years ago—and has made a large circle of friends. As a banker he is counted among the foremost in the country and his resignation from the service should constitute a distinct loss to the bank.

J. A. Elliott, for the past two years manager of the Thorold branch, will succeed Mr. MacMahon and will take charge of the branch on February 1.

At the annual general meeting of the Royal Bank held this week in Montreal, the number of the directorate was increased from 17 to 20. The shareholders of the Quebec Bank added to the board of the Royal were: John R. Ross, Quebec, formerly president of the Quebec Bank; R. MacD. Patterson, Montreal, and G. G. Stuart, K.C., Quebec.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Four former employees of the Bank of British North America have been honored for duty at the front. They are: Major T. P. Jones, of the Brantford branch, Distinguished Service Order; Captain F. W. Miller, of the Brantford branch, Military Cross; Lieut. R. J. H. Gatrell, of the London, Eng., office, Military Cross, and W. I. H. Kippen, of the Toronto branch, Military Cross.

UNION BANK.

A Winnipeg despatch states that Mr. George H. Balfour, for thirteen years General Manager of the Union Bank of Canada, resigned from that position at the annual meeting of the bank. His resignation was accepted, with expressions of deep regret from the shareholders, and he was appointed a director. Mr. Balfour is succeeded by H. B. Shaw, who has been Assistant General Manager for some years. Mr. Balfour has not been in good health for a couple of years. He joined the staff of the Union Bank in 1870, and progressed through all the stages to the position he has now vacated. Mr. Shaw joined the Union Bank staff 25 years ago in Quebec. He went to Winnipeg in 1896 and later was manager of a branch at Indian Head, Sask. In 1909 he returned to Quebec as Assistant General Manager of the bank, moving back to Winnipeg when the head office was transferred to the West.

It has been announced that the Union Bank has arranged to open an agency in New York, so as to better handle the bank's business between London, the United States and Canada. The Advisory Committee for the New York agency will include Stuyvesant Fish, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Gilbert C. Horne.

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr., & Co., Toronto, Jan. 10, 1917:

Quotations—	Bid.	Ask.
Abitibi Power, com.	71 00	79.00
Do., pref.	90.00	.....
Arena Bonds (Toronto) ...	.....	93.00
Atlantic Sugar, com.	12.00	15.00
Belding, Paul, pref.	75.00	.....
Do., bonds	80.00	97.00
Canadian Furniture, pref...	....	50.00
Canadian Machinery 6's ..	71.00	80.00
Do., pref.	39.00	.....
Canadian Marconi	1.35	2.50
Canadian Mortgage	91.00	97.00
Canadian Oil, com.	35.00	.....
Do., pref.	70.00	.....
Canadian Westinghouse ...	140.00	.....
Continental Life	20.00	25.00
Crown Life	80.00	.....
Dom. Pwr. & Trans., com.	64.00	70.00
Do., pref.	95.50	.....
Dominion Mfg., pref.	40.00	.....
Dom. Perm. Loan	68.00	.....
Dunlop Tire, pref.	92.00	97.00
Dom. Steel Fdy., pref.	87.00	95.00
Frontenac Brew., 6% bds...	.....	92.00
Home Bank.	63.00	.....
International Milling, pref..	90.00	100.00
Imperial Oil	265.00	.....
Loews Theatre, com.	60.00	.....
Do., pref.	82.00	.....
London Loan & Savings ...	91.00	.....
Do., pref.	.....	.....
McDonald, com.	.....	17.00
Morrow Screw, 6% bonds..	81.00	89.00
National Drug, pref.	.....	90.00
People's Loan & Savings..	85.00	.....
Prudential Trust	.....	.....
Ruddy, E. L., pref.	.....	95 00
Standard Reliance Loan ...	43.00	.....
Steel & Radiation, com....	31.00	..
Do., pref.	.....	78 00
Sovereign Life	.....	25.00
Trusts & Guarantee	86.00	.....
Tough Oaks	2.70	3.00
Ford Motor	....	330.00
Ontario Pulp, bonds	....	83.00
Volcano Oil	120.00	.....
Dom. Glass, pref.	83.00	.....
Eastern Car, pref.	72.00	.....
Do., 6% bonds	95.00	.....
Northern Elec. 6% bonds..	91.00	98.00
Russian Govt. 5½% bonds	30.00	31.50
Anglo-French, 5%	93.00	94.00
Belding Paul, com.	16.00	.....
Dom. Linen 20% bonds.....	.....	100.00
Imp. Steel & Wire, pref.	2.00	5.25
Do., common	.....	4.00
Trusts & Guar. 20% pd.....	81.00	.....
Toronto Paper 6% bonds...	80.00	.....
Carter Crume, com.	12.50	.....
Do., pref.	.....	80 00
United Cigar Stores......	1.10	.....
Macdonald, pref.	.....	72.00
Metal Shingle, pref.	.....	75.00

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF THE BANK CLEARINGS IN CANADA FROM 1910 TO 1916

Eastern Cities—	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Montreal	$2,088,558,566	$2,368,491,239	$2,844,368,426	$2,880,029,101	$2,631,354,533	$2,628,123,429	$ 3,722,689,661
Toronto	1,593,954,254	1,852,397,605	2,160,229,476	2,181,281,577	2,013,055,664	1,885,956,257	2,571,435,712
Ottawa	193,714,888	213,952,292	244,123,451	207,667,006	209,662,599	211,636,520	261,049,599
Quebec	123,710,055	133,319,176	158,759,585	165,654,745	165,873,241	158,325,906	192,163,703
Hamilton	101,226,496	125,250,982	167,712,729	186,107,853	148,934,586	151,420,251	200,811,087
Halifax	95,855,316	87,994,038	100,467,672	105,623,769	100,280,103	104,414,586	125,997,877
St. John	77,843,546	77,328,182	88,969,218	82,665,827	78,259,921	78,386,443	90,946,795
London	67,154,297	71,554,221	84,526,961	90,720,202	86,024,236	89,774,787	100,090,560
Brantford	....	....	....	....	28,669,309	26,640,253	34,325,070
*Peterboro	....	....	....	....	11,338,896	20,970,677	26,675,636
Total (East)	$4,342,019,418	$4,930,287,735	$5,849,157,518	$5,899,750,080	$5,473,453,088	$5,355,649,109	$ 7,326,185,700
Western Cities—							
Winnipeg	$ 952,415,182	$1,172,762,142	$1,537,817,254	$1,634,977,237	$1,370,960,806	$1,526,751,102	$ 2,069,463,987
Vancouver	444,988,818	543,484,354	644,118,877	606,899,710	420,951,718	281,575,949	221,588,718
Victoria	101,567,074	134,929,816	183,544,238	176,977,074	121,663,272	76,677,926	80,331,121
Total							
Calgary	$1,498,971,074	$1,851,176,312	$2,365,480,639	$2,418,854,021	$1,913,575,746	$1,855,004,977	$ 2,471,383,826
Edmonton	$ 150,677,031	$ 218,681,921	$ 275,492,303	$ 247,882,848	$ 201,669,873	$ 169,758,599	233,097,671
Regina	71,635,122	121,438,391	220,727,617	213,053,318	157,308,683	105,834,950	114,345,915
Brandon	50,739,159	73,032,088	115,727,647	132,087,453	98,205,535	87,122,604	124,349,589
Lethbridge	....	24,430,274	32,877,875	32,186,498	26,397,457	27,132,123	28,922,528
Saskatoon	....	28,818,693	33,485,947	28,893,476	21,217,849	19,740,332	31,638,543
Moose Jaw	....	63,557,142	115,898,467	96,034,717	59,314,941	52,146,843	68,316,148
Fort William	....	39,872,743	65,136,326	61,370,943	45,846,371	42,636,319	52,971,442
New Westminster	....	7,865,923	40,503,087	49,265,358	39,110,558	24,775,409	27,472,158
Medicine Hat	....	....	....	28,424,494	19,284,692	13,460,081	13,878,003
	....	....	....	21,106,215	19,768,862	13,505,194	21,670,502
Total (West) ...	$1,732,022,386	$2,428,873,787	$3,264,849,908	$3,329,159,341	$2,601,700,617	$2,441,117,431	$ 3,188,046,225
Sherbrooke	....	....	....	....	....	....	24,478,899
Kitchener	....	....	....	....	....	....	26,066,436
Grand total	$6,074,041,804	$7,386,368,507	$9,093,715,729	$9,261,606,864	$8,075,153,705	$7,796,766,540	$10,564,777,360

*Opened June, 1914.

BANK CLEARINGS OF CANADA.

Month.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Jan.	$ 335,934,122	$ 381,118,725	$ 488,785,937	$ 533,959,671	$ 684,955,507	$ 804,264,150	$ 712,401,046	$ 577,267,199	$ 755,531,483
Feb.	271,052,288	331,058,586	408,048,038	478,421,473	614,802,814	674,902,683	607,970,907	496,420,738	675,837,387
March ..	297,754,089	376,392,671	474,710,419	577,152,882	655,408,800	674,565,363	644,579,117	579,161,999	728,065,164
April	308,023,958	383,871,156	490,102,778	555,688,075	716,766,288	756,678,736	684,737,107	587,118,244	739,558,095
May	320,988,539	402,694,627	476,244,141	542,285,907	819,529,634	800,535,942	715,108,622	581,634,580	909,167,776
June	323,502,504	433,864,467	499,153,006	604,918,420	769,520,112	747,322,880	714,696,427	574,447,789	881,170,470
July	337,565,308	441,995,315	535,032,073	666,154,578	806,857,783	762,702,575	767,966,344	589,361,756	879,820,774
Aug. ...	324,002,098	389,011,142	484,564,178	599,126,932	749,168,069	695,288,217	583,943,112	566,042,056	858,478,941
Sept. ...	352,556,110	414,674,355	505,353,549	586,146,876	708,098,500	741,306,341	634,681,100	585,839,054	828,218,105
Oct.	413,737,236	525,864,879	560,755,921	681,423,373	878,918,224	892,654,347	728,221,180	799,764,253	1,017,967,830
Nov. ...	440,794,510	569,700,427	617,486,946	799,492,312	900,947,005	863,279,309	657,173,958	905,649,481	1,164,642,942
Dec.	424,598,155	552,366,380	574,770,818	722,294,901	840,263,566	849,006,321	623,674,775	954,056,976	1,075,772,957
	$4,142,240,411	$5,202,312,740	$6,114,007,804	$7,330,065,400	$9,146,263,243	$9,262,606,864	$8,075,153,705	$7,796,764,125	$10,514,231,924

ACCURACY AND EFFICIENCY IN BANKING

The customers of The Bank of Toronto are assured of accuracy, promptness and efficiency in all their transactions.

This Bank pays special attention to this phase of modern Banking Service. Your business and private accounts are invited.

Complete facilities at all branches.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855

Head Office - - TORONTO, CANADA

Paid-Up Capital - $5,000,000 Reserve Funds - - $6,508,000

DIRECTORS.

W. G. Gooderham, President.
J. Henderson, Vice-President.
William Stone, John Macdonald, Lt.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, A. H. Campbell, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, Wm. I. Gear, Paul J. Myler.
Thos. F. How, General Manager. John R. Lamb, Supt. of Branches.
T. A. Bird, Chief Inspector.

Bankers.—NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO—First National Bank. LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

CAPITAL, - -	$ 6,500,000
RESERVE, - -	12,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS, -	100,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

John Y. Payzant, President
Charles Archibald, Vice-President
G. S. Campbell
S. J. Moore
W. W. White, M.D.
Hector McInnes
J. Walter Allison
W. D. Ross.
James Manchester
Hon. N. Curry
M. C. Grant

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO

H. A. Richardson, General Manager. D. Waters, Asst. General Manager.

A general banking business transacted. Letters of Credit issued, drafts bought and sold, payable in all parts of the world. Savings Deposits opened by deposit of $1 or over, interest added half yearly.

THORNTON DAVIDSON & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
Orders Executed On All Markets
Weekly Letter Mailed On Application
Rooms 420-421-422 Transportation Building, Montreal, Quebec

Macey

Filing Cabinets

Build them up
as you need them.

Let them grow with your business.

MADE IN CANADA BY

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITED

General Offices - Woodstock, Ont.
Office Appliance Factory - Seaforth, Ont.

CONDITIONS IN WEST REFLECTED BY UNION BANK

Deposits Greatly Increased and Loans About the Same.

SMALLER PROFITS THE RESULT

Payment of Dividend and Bonus and Other Provisions Necessitated Drawing on Reserve for $13.800 — Big Increase in Securities Held.

With deposits indicating an increase of over $16,500,000 and Canadian current and call loans showing comparatively little change it is not surprising that the Union Bank of Canada in the year ending November 30, showed slightly smaller profits, while maintaining to a large extent the liquid position established the year before. Demand deposits increased $7,123,017 and savings deposits $9,459,636, while Canadian call loans declined $130,081 and current loans were $232,052 greater. These results indicated that Western Canada's prosperity, following good yields at high prices, has been reflected in enlarged deposits, while at the same time a plentiful supply of money and lack of development have curtailed the requirements of business for new capital. An analysis of the balance sheet reveals the interesting feature that the great bulk of the increased deposits was invested in Canadian municipal securities and British Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian. This item rose from $395,350 to $14,445,701.

The net profits at $651,183 showed a decline of $8,505 as compared with the previous year. Payments of dividends and provision for contingent account, pension fund and war tax on circulation, together with a donation to the patriotic fund, required $665,000. Thus there was a deficit of $13,817, which reduced the balance available from $106,977 to $93,160. Comparative figures of the income account follow:

INCOME ACCOUNT.

	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Bal. prev. year..	$106,977	$104,019	$ 90,579
Net profits	651,183	659,688	712,441
Total	$758,160	$762,707	$803,020
Dividends*	450,000	450,000	450,000
Rest account .. .	....	....	....
Conting't Acct. ..	150,000	150,000	....
Dep. of sec.	....	....	215,000
Bank prem.	....	....	....
Patriotic f'd, etc.	5,000	....	25,000
War tax on cir'l'n	50,000	45,730	....
Pension fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bal. Nov. 30...	$ 93,160	$106,977	$103,020

*Including 1% bonus.

The earnings represented 13.02 per cent. on capital, which compared with 13.19 per cent. in the previous year and a high record of 15 per cent. in 1913. On the investment the earnings were 7.6 per cent. as against a high of 13.8 per cent. for 1913. The record for the past seven years is as follows:

UNION BANK EARNINGS.

Year	Earnings.	% on Cap'tl	% on *Invest
1910	$451,620	12.49	...
1911	662,437	14.68	...
1912	706,832	14.40	8.7
191.	750,095	15.00	8.8
1914	712,440	14.24	8.1
1915	659,688	13.19	7.7
1916	651,183	13.02	7.6

*Per cent. on shareholders' investment—Capital, rest and profit and loss balance.

The heavy investment in municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities puts the bank in a good position, although these have not been considered in THE POST'S analysis as being immediately available liquid assets. The analysis shows that assets of the first rank increased from $27,562,326 to $31,354,792, or $3,793,466. However, as this increase is comparatively small in relation to the total increase, the proportion of immediately available to total assets declined from 30 per cent. to 28.76 per cent. and the proportion of liabilities to the public from 33.60 to 31.23 per cent. Total assets increased from $90,663,063 to $109,040,228, or $18,377,165. The important changes outside of the investment in public securities, previously referred to, were a decline of bank balances abroad of $5,332,891, an increase of call loans abroad of $4,301,239, an increase of gold reserve of $1,900,000, an increase of Government securities of $1,414,841, an increase of specie of $1,657,908, and a decline in holdings of Dominion notes of $809,982.

In the liabilities, in addition to the big increase in deposits, the most important change was an increase of $1,141,468 in notes of the bank in circulation. It is interesting to note in passing that bills payable, which stood at $105,196 in the last report, have evidently been entirely wiped out.

Immediately Available Liquid Assets.

	1916	Change
Specie .. ..$	3,139,492	+ $ 1,657,908
Dom. Notes	6,965,529	— 809,982
Note cr. dep.	260,000	....
Notes bank	937,860	+ 231,118
Call loans ab'd. ..	8,484,897	+ 4,301,239
Bank balances . ..	49,873	— 29,413
do., abroad	700,455	— 5,332,891
Gov. securities . ..	2,100,548	+ 1,414,841
Gold Reserve	4,700,000	+ 1,900,000
Cheques	4,016,138	+ 459,646
	$31,354,792	+ $ 3,792,466
% of total assets	28.76	
% of total liab. to pub.	31.23	
Other Assets.		
Pub. securities ...$	14,445,701	+ $14,050,351
Other securities . .	3,170,871	— 263,268
Call loans	7,616,489	— 130,081
Current	49,173,367	+ 232,052
Abroad	846,117	+ 237,514
Overdue debts	341,353	+ 120,887
Let's. of credit ...	512,281	+ 168,696
Real estate	355,982	+ 121,104
Mortgages	104,404	— 4,975
Premises	1,106,256	+ 48,813
Other assets	12,615	+ 3,606
	$ 77,685,436	+ $14,584,699
Total assets	$109,040,228	+ $18,377,165
Liabilities to Public.		
Circulation .. .. ..$	8,815,117	+ $ 1,141,458
Demand dep.	29,122,849	+ 7,123,017
Savings dep.	60,144,941	+ 9,459,636
Due banks	320,936	+ 115,307
Due elsewhere.. ..	1,476,235	+ 491,829
Acceptances	512,281	+ 168,696
Bills payable	....	— 105,196
Other liabilities . .	695	— 3,063
	$100,393,054	+ $18,391,684
To Shareholders.		
Capital .. ..$	5,000,000	....
Reserve	3,400,000	....
Dividends	154,014	— $ 702
Balance	93,160	— 13,817
	$ 8,647,174	— $ 14,519
Total liabilities .	$109,040,228	+ $18,377,165

CANNOT MEET INTEREST.

Province of B. C. Will Have to Pay on Great Eastern Railway Bonds.

A despatch from Victoria states that the British Columbia Government has been notified by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company that it will be unable to meet the payment of interest on bonds guaranteed by the province and due on January 15. Payment amounts to approximately $320,000, and will have to be met by the province, as have two previous payments of $315,016 each, which were due on January 1 and July 1, of 1916.

The company's funded debt outstanding amounts to £2,925,000 first mortgage 4½ per cent. guaranteed debenture stock, due July 15, 1942. This issue is limited to £3,462,102, and is guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of British Columbia. The Government of the province was also authorized by the Legislature to guarantee securities constituting a second charge to the amount of $3,360,000, or £690,420. None of these securities have been issued. The Government also guaranteed securities to the amount of $11,515,000 on account of the Peace River extensions.

This is the road which was built from Vancouver to North Vancouver and along Howe Sound to connect with the Grand Trunk Pacific at Prince George. The last report stated that 180 of the total of 480 miles had been completed.

SWIFT & COMPANY.

Profits of 27 Per Cent. Shown on the $75,000,000 Capital Stock.

The report of Swift & Company, the big American packing concern, with large interests in Canada, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1916, showed a profit amounting to $20,465,000, which is equal to 27 per cent. on the $75,000,000 capital stock The deduction of dividends of $6,000,000 left a net surplus of $14,465,000, as compared with $8,650,000 in the previous year. Sales amounted to over $575,000,000.

The year witnessed a large increase in the supply of cattle and hogs marketed. The increased receipts of nine markets over 1915 were: Cattle, more than 1,000,000 head, and hogs, 4,000,000 head. Sheep receipts were somewhat less than the previous year, being the smallest for many years. The report makes the comment that this would seem to indicate a mistake on the part of the producer.

The company paid to live stock raisers more than $300,000,000 for live stock in 1916, which is an increase of over $50,000,000 on the total amount paid in 1915 and 1914. Higher prices were paid for all kinds of stock, the company's actual payments per hundredweight at all plants for all kinds of stock during the year being as follows:

	1915	1916
Cattle	$7.10	$7.21
Hogs	7.09	8.46
Sheep and lambs	7.85	9.36

B. C. SALMON PACK.

Unusually Small Run of Sockeye a Feature of Poor Season.

The total pack of salmon at all canneries in British Columbia for the 1916 season was a little less than 1,000,000 cases, according to figures just completed by the Salmon Canners' Association. The low pack on the Fraser River, because 1916 brought the smallest run of sockeye on that river, is one of the noticeable features of the returns. Another is the small pack of sockeye at most of the canneries, whether in the Fraser or on the northern coast. It might be said that at every point there was an unusually small run of the most famous variety of salmon. It was less than one-quarter of the total pack.

The pack of all varieties of salmon in the province for each of the two preceding years was near 1,110,000 cases. During 1917 it will be the year of the "big run" on the Fraser. Every fourth year has been marked in that way from the earliest knowledge of the salmon and its habits on the river. The record price of salmon now obtainable makes the pack of 1916 quite as valuable as that of 1915. despite the fact that it is 10 per cent. smaller.

The grand total of all varieties from all districts for 1916 was, in cases:—Sockeyes, 214,789; red springs, 51,231; white spring, 15,495; chums, 240,201; pinks, 280,644; cohoes, 183,623; steel heads, 9,082. This amounted to 995,065 cases in the British Columbia pack for 1916.

The town of Smith's Falls completed the year 1916 with a deficit of only $2,170, as compared with a deficit of $9,000 at the opening of the period. Had it not been for unexpected expenditures in connection with chlorinating the water supply, a still more favorable showing would have been made.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

NATIONAL DRY GOODS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 5th day of December, 1916, incorporating David Kertzer and Morris Geller, merchants, and Frederick Christian Peters, accountant, all of the city of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario; Isaac Rice, merchant, of the city of Toronto, in the said Province of Ontario, and Harry Culnier, merchant, of the city of St. Catharines, in the said Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To carry on business as wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, stationery, small ware, fancy goods, jewellery, leather goods, cutlery, gents' furnishings, ladies' cloaks, suits, ladies' wear, household goods, household furniture, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds; (b) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, or any right or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of the company's property or rights for the time being; (c) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently caried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (d) To acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company; (e) To enter into any partnership or into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (g) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (h) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company, if authorized so to do by the vote of a majority in number of the shareholders present or represented by proxy at a general meeting duly called for considering the matter, and holding not less than two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the company; (i) To adopt such means of making known the products and business of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (j) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company, or in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business; (k) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (l) To do all or any of the above things as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; (m) To do all such other things as are necessary, contingent, incidental or conducive to the attainment to any one or more of the above objects, and which the company may think expedient and so that the objects specified in each paragraph of the clause shall except when otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph or to or from the name of the company; The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "National Dry Goods, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE CASTLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1916, incorporating John Calvin Macfarlane, barrister; Ernest C. Fetzer and Armond Whitehead, students; Elizabeth Connor and Marion Mackay, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To acquire, take over and carry on as a going concern the business now carried on at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario and elsewhere under the firm name and style of The Castle Manufacturing Company, and all or any of the liabilities owned or used in connection therewith and the good-will thereof, and to pay for the same in paid-up shares of this company; (b) To manufacture, purchase, sell, import, export, traffic and deal and generally trade in all manner and kinds of toys, playthings, sporting goods, wood novelties, metal novelties, bicycles, models, wood and metal kitchenware, and all articles of metal and all parts thereof, and also forgings, metal castings, leather and rubber goods, and carry on business of printing, stereotyping, wood-cutting, lithographing, engraving, publishing, book-binding, box-making, cabinet-making, painting, enamelling, nickel plating, copper plating brass plating, metal and wood working, and all other articles and things capable of being used in connection with the manufacture and sale of the same; (c) To manufacture, either wholly or in part, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire machinery and any and all apparatus necessary or useful in connection with the business of the company, and to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same; (d) To acquire and operate any plant, machinery, stock in trade, rights or privileges that the company may deem necessary for the purpose of its undertakings, or any part thereof; to acquire property, either real or personal, movable or immovable, and to pay for the same wholly or in part in stock and bonds of the company; (e) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (f) To acquire and take over as going concerns the undertaking, assets and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business in whole or in part similar to that which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company, and with a view thereto to acquire all or any of the shares or liabilities of such companies; (g) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any patents of invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive, or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or supreme authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions; (j) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring or taking over all or any of the property and liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose, which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company; (k) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock in trade; (l) To lend money to customers and others having dealings with the company and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons; (m) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (n) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as from time to time may be determined; (o) To apply for, secure, acquire by assignment, transfer, purchase, or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, rights or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof; (p) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (q) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the whole or any branch or part of the business, undertakings, property, liabilities, franchise of the company to any other person or company for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company; (r) To acquire by purchase, lease or other legal title, either for money or fully paid shares of its capital stock, or its securities, any real estate necessary or useful for the carrying on of the business of the company, and to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of its real estate holdings, and to contract, operate and maintain buildings, warehouses, factories and other works for the carrying on of its said business; (s) To distribute in specie or otherwise, as may be resolved, any assets of the company among its members and particularly the shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any other company formed to take over the whole or any part of the assets or liabilities of this company; (t) To do all or any of the matters hereby authorized either alone or in conjunction with, or as factors, or agents, for any other companies or persons or by or through any factors, trustees or agents; (u) To pay all or any costs, charges or expenses preliminary or incidental to or incurred in connection with the promotion, organization, formation, establishment, registration and incorporation of the company; (v) The powers in each paragraph to be in no wise limited by reference to or inference from the terms of any other paragraph. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Castle Manufacturing Company Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 14th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

FORGINGS, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1916, incorporating William Henry Irving, Henry Hague Davis, Edward Henry Brower and John Rudd Rumball, barristers-at-law, and Lawrence Alfred Landriau, student-at-law, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To carry on the trade or business of iron masters and steel makers in all their respective branches, and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in iron, steel and all other metals from the ores to the finished products thereof, and all articles, goods, wares and merchandise in which iron or steel or any other metal is or may be used; and also to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in ammunition, war munitions and explosives of all kinds, and all materials, substances, appliances and things required for and incidental to the manufacture, preparation, adaptation, use, firing or working of explosives and ammunition, or the packing, storage, carrying or disposition thereof, and any goods, substances, machines, tools, articles, apparatus or things in or for the manufacture, or any process of the manufacture of which the plant, machinery or property of the company may be available or suitable; (b) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in goods, stores, consumable articles, chattels, effects of all kinds, both wholesale and retail, and to construct and acquire, operate and manage hotels and boarding and lodging houses; (c) To acquire by purchase, lease, license, concession, exchange or other legal title, and to construct, erect, operate, maintain and manage all factories, shops, mills, storehouses, depots, machine shops, engine houses and other structures and erections, and all other property, real, personal, movable and immovable, and all rights, licenses and concessions necessary or useful for the carrying on of any of the business of the company, and to lease, sell and dispose of the same; (d) To apply for, obtain, register, purchase, lease or license on royalty or otherwise acquire, and hold, own, use, operate and introduce, and to sell, assign or otherwise dispose of any trade-marks, trade-names, copyrights, patents of invention, improvements and processes, under registration or otherwise, and to use, exercise and grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account any such trade-marks, trade names, copyrights, inventions, licenses, processes and the like, or any such other property or rights; (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, to purchase and acquire and to hold, own and sell, with or without guarantee, the shares, debentures and bonds of any manufacturing or other corporation carrying on business similar to that of this company, and to amalgamate with any company constituted for the carrying on of any similar business and to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to manage, operate and carry on the property, undertaking and business of any such corporation; (f) To acquire and take over the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or persons, firm or corporation carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of any property or rights suitable for the purposes of this company; (g) To issue, allot and deliver fully paid and non-assessable shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this company in payment or part payment of any property, contracts, rights, shares, debentures or securities of any other company which this company may acquire for the purpose of its business; (h) To remunerate any person, firm or company for services rendered or to be rendered to the company in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business, and, with the approval of the shareholders, to issue, allot and deliver fully paid and non-assessable shares of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment for services so rendered; (i) To promote or assist in promoting any subsidiary, allied or other company carrying on or having power to carry on any business altogether or in part similar to that of this company, and to accept in payment of its services in promoting such company fully paid-up shares, bonds or securities of said company, and to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire its shares, bonds and securities, and to hold, sell, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal in the same; (j) To enter into any partnership or arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or persons or company engaged or interested or about to become engaged or interested in the carrying on or conduct of any business or enterprise which this company is authorized to carry on or conduct, or from which this company would or might derive any benefit whether direct or indirect; (k) To aid in any manner any corporation any of whose shares or capital stock, bonds or other obligations are held or are in any manner guaranteed by the company; to guarantee the contracts of any corporation and to do any acts or things for the preservation and protection, improvement or enhancement of the value of any such shares of capital stock, bonds or other obligations; to do any and all acts and things tending to increase the value of any of the property at any time held or controlled by the company; (l) To sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the property and undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, in such manner and for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares (fully or partly paid-up) debentures, debenture stock or securities of any other company, whether promoted by this company for the purpose or not; (m) To improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company, and to distribute any of the company's property among the members in specie; (n) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such securities as may from time to time be determined upon; (o) To accept in payment of any work done by the company stock, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities of any company; (p) To issue, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and debenture stock and other negotiable or transferable instruments; (q) To do all or any of the above things, either as principals, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others and by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; (r) To do all such other things as are incidental or which the company may think conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them; (s) The objects specified in each of the above clauses shall in no wise be limited or restricted by reference or inference from the terms of any other clause or the name of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Forgings, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada this 14th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner reliable information respecting investments and financial affairs in Canada.

No paid advertising, other than annual reports or official notices of corporations, will be inserted in the news columns unless marked "Advertisements."

Advertising matter is investigated before publication, and none of known questionable character is accepted. Acceptance of advertising will not deter the editorial department from making such comments as the situation may demand.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Single insertion ....$ 1.50 per inch
Yearly insertion .... 40.00 per inch
Financial Reports, Prospectuses, etc., 15 cents per agate line.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

Canada and Mexico ....$3.00 per annum
United States .... 3.50 per annum
Great Britain, Ireland and Colonies having minimum postal rates .... 12s. 6d.
France and other Countries .... 16s. 6d.

Subscribers are especially requested to report any instance of delay or non-delivery of THE POST.

President, - - - - JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Manager, - - - - - - R. G. DINGMAN

MONTREAL, 701-702 Eastern Townships Bank Bldg., A. B. Caswell; WINNIPEG, 22 Royal Bank Bldg., C. W. Byers; BOSTON, 733 Old South Bldg., C. L. Morton; NEW YORK, 115 Broadway, R. B. Huestis; CHICAGO, 1104-7 Fort Dearborn Bldg., A. H. Byrne; GREAT BRITAIN—London, The Maclean Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., 88 Fleet St., E.C., E. J. Dodd, Director.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED,
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto.

Toronto, January 13, 1917.

THE REPLY TO THE RESERVE BOARD.

SIGNS are not wanting that the action of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States in discouraging the flotation of certain Allied issues in that country has been followed by developments which mark the beginning of the end so far as war-time prosperity in the Republic is concerned. Many students of the situation evidently see the handwriting on the wall. Discouraged in her overtures for credits which would enable her to buy heavily of supplies for herself and her Allies, Great Britain began to cut down her buying; one of the first steps was to cancel orders for $100,000,000 worth of shells and other munitions, with further cancellations to follow. And not content with this step, which might be regarded as more or less passive, the aggressive has been taken as indicated by the action of Hadfields, of Sheffield, in hopelessly underbidding the biggest concerns in the United States in tendering for fourteen and sixteen inch shells for the American navy.

In this cancellation of orders and underbidding on naval contracts the Wall Street Journal sees two plain hints, which in fact it regards as more than plain hints for any but the willing blind. The Journal blames the Federal Reserve Board for playing into German hands by its gratuitous blackening of British and French credit and remarks that it was not to be expected that the Allies would take that slap in the face lying down.

However, it would appear that Britain and her Allies are merely taking a conservative business course. There is no reason to believe that there is anything like retaliation in a spirit of vindictiveness. Strenuous efforts have been made to maintain exchange close to the normal level. The action of the Reserve Board has discouraged one of the most effective methods. Another has to be taken. Britain to-day places her credit above her needs. She does not need American munitions on American terms. Therefore she cancels American orders. At the same time she goes a step further in strengthening her position as regards balance of trade by bidding for American business.

All in all if the action of the Reserve Board has the effect of putting financial relations between Britain and the United States on a more solid basis without seriously interfering with the supplies which they require the effect eventually will be beneficial rather than otherwise to the Allies.

THE HADFIELD'S TENDER.

THE cancellation of Allied munitions orders in the United States and the aggressive bidding of British makers for American naval shell contracts should not pass without the careful consideration of every Canadian manufacturer, and particularly those who have received the benefit of orders which have been directly or indirectly the result of war conditions. In the first place the cancellation of orders is an indication of the manner in which the production of steel has been increased in England—and the same condition prevails to a more or less extent throughout Europe. In the second place the low bid of British makers on American shells illustrates emphatically that the cost of British and European production is on a much lower level than in the United States. Putting two and two together is not much more simple than reaching the conclusion that these events have a bearing upon the industrial developments which may be expected to follow the war.

The manufacturer on this side of the Atlantic needs only ordinary foresight to see that the time is coming when there will be no more munition orders placed at prices made reckless by necessity, nor will there be a demand for other manufactures and natural products which are factors in the great military campaign at valuations which have upset normal standards. The end of the war will bring this change—if it does not come before. And in that same time there will be released for the manufacture of normal products all the vast and efficient machine which has been devoted since Mars became a task-master in August, 1914. On what basis then will we be able to meet industrial Europe after the war?

The outlook is that the competition of old world manufacturers will be much keener than the past has ever known. In Canada and the United States' price-no-object war buying, with general prosperity and high wages have put the cost of production on a much higher level than has ever been known. On the other hand in the Old World where the machinery of production has been greatly developed immense armies will return to the usual walks of life and labor will undoubtedly be plentiful and probably cheap. Costly production then in this country and cheap production in Britain and Europe can only lead to competition from across the seas, which will either result in a reduction of prices on this side or the purchase of foreign goods. Tariff adjustments may be made which will help the situation, but even so Canadian manufacturers would do well to mark the significance of such incidents as Hadfields' bidding on American shell contracts.

A TASK FOR SHAUGHNESSY.

SOME time ago THE POST discussed the possible retirement of Lord Shaughnessy from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At that time it was intimated that His Lordship in giving up the reins of control of the great transportation system would probably, if his health permitted, undertake in other ways to serve the Empire in this period of stress. Now comes the intimation in a special despatch from John Callan O'Loughlin, at Montreal, to the Chicago Herald that the Baron has been selected by the powers that be in England to solve the Irish question. At the same time it is intimated that he has already been offered a place in the British Cabinet. The Emerald Isle's problem has been a Gordian knot in British politics for a century. Should Baron Shaughnessy attempt to cut it he will have the advantage of entering on a great effort free from contrary influences of British politics and, therefore, in a position to bring to bear his full influence as an organizer and controller of conflicting elements and interests. His appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland would seem to present a solution to a complex problem which arises in selecting from the realm of British politics.

WORK FOR THE R. N. W. M. P.

OUTSIDE of the fact that it may appear to be patriotic, the suggestion that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police be sent to the front has nothing to recommend it. It is hard to understand how anyone who has ever been west of Winnipeg could advocate such a course. For years the vast silent places of the far reaches of the northern prairies have been made safe to the lone settler and his possessions through the broad influence of the intrepid "red-coats"—members of a force whose motto has been to let no crime go unpunished though the arm of the law be extended to the pole. To-day the stock raisers of the prairies are up in arms at the suggestion. And well they might be. The stock industry of the West is dependent upon the open prairies to a large extent for its maintenance. What the R. N. W. M. P. means to the stock man can only be appreciated by those who know of the roving, reckless spirits which a vacant country creates and the ease with which stock in large or small numbers can be whisked away and hidden in the still little known sections of the north. Let the force be reduced to a minimum but the time has not yet arrived when it is advisable to remove its influence from that still but sparsely settled country.

THE REVIVING WEST.

A BREATH from the West which recalls the days a few years past when the whole country was pervaded with an atmosphere of optimism, is a letter from the Saskatoon Board of Trade which has been sent out through the United States to those who may be interested in directing the attention of the American settler to Canada's prairie lands. It bespeaks reviving interest in that country's possibilities and future. Maclure Sclanders was ever able to present the West with her best foot forward, but he always had the ability also to put that foot upon fairly solid ground. In the present case he argues that the end of the war will see an influx of settlers from Europe and urges the American settler to get in ahead of the rush. Characteristically he says:—

> The American always insists on getting in on the ground floor—not upon the roof. This is the pronounced characteristic of the whole race and the fundamental secret of its outstanding success in practically every human activity.
>
> Such being the case, **do you think it at all likely that United States settlers will delay their coming to this West, until after the inevitable post-bellum European immigration shall have surged in to absorb our most desirable lands and raised prices by creating an unprecedented land demand?**
>
> We certainly do not believe it for a moment. To do so would involve a most unmerited reflection upon the intelligence of the American people. Therefore, our conclusion is that they will make a particular point of getting here PRIOR to the after-the-war immigration from the other side of the Atlantic.
>
> In fine, **we are respectfully convinced that the influx of U.S. settlers will have its real commencement with the advent of next spring.**

There are other arguments of the same kind. They are to be admired for a certain logic, even though the basis for the argument presupposes a state of affairs—an influx of immigrants from Europe after the war—upon which there is a variety of opinion. But over all there is the impression conveyed that the old prosperous, booming West is only sleeping off the effects of a debauch of prosperity to which the war has been an added opiate and that the time may not be long deferred when another period of development will set in. May it be marked by a growth in which optimism will be tempered by the experience of the past.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MAN who doubts that peace is to be found should look up "Webster."

* * *

IF THE end is to be as unexpected as the beginning the war might stop to-morrow.

* * *

A PEACE conference at the present time would probably result in a new war between the same nations.

• • •

PEOPLE are beginning to wonder whether Thomas W. Lawson is more clown or less knave or altogether fool.

* * *

IN COMMENTING upon the fact that Wall Street is panicky over the prospect of peace the Philadelphia North American rudely remarks that it may be recalled that Wall Street is the place where they gave odds on Hughes.

* * *

BECK'S Hydro projects have been carried out on the strength of the votes of the people and yet The Hamilton Herald says that the recent defeat of the Hydro-Railway by-law did not indicate that "Hamilton had proved recreant to the Hydro cause."

* * *

WORK has been stopped on the Welland canal for two reasons—both are good. In the first place men are needed for more urgent tasks. In the second money is needed for more vital undertakings. This is not a time to waste time or energy on any project which is not absolutely necessary to the country's first interests—and this includes the Hydro-Electric projects.

RUSSIA AND HER EXCHANGE

Small Amount of Gold Held Will be Required to Bring Currency Back to Normal.

The floating of a considerable amount of Russian internal loan securities in this country attracts interested attention to the question of exchange as between the defender of the eastern line and America.

The impossibility of Russia's paying off her foreign indebtedness to any considerable extent in gold is pointed out in an article by Prof. J. Y. Simpson, of the New College, Edinburgh, printed in the Liverpool *Post and Mercury*. Professor Simpson, who recently returned from an extended visit to Russia, quotes a member of the council of the Imperial Bank of Russia, as saying:—

> "We have only £160,000,000 sterling in gold, and notes are already issued to the extent of, let us say, £750,000,000 and we require our gold to help us to bring back our currency to its normal position after the war. But in any case the yearly interest that we have to pay upon our loans is larger than the whole annual gold output of the world. So we must turn to other means of repaying, and it seems to me that there is only one way.
>
> "England must consider her loans to be a sort of investment in Russia, and leave the money there, putting it into any kind of business that she particularly desires. If it is timber, let her take so much of our forest areas in Siberia and elsewhere as she wants, and make her own conditions; if it is particular kinds of minerals that she wants, or concesions for public utilities, or grain, we can also let her have these. If she will do this, then she affords us an opportunity of paying otherwise than in gold.
>
> "There must also be some special arrangement which will furnish us with the possibility of repaying our loans on a system under which we shall not lose by the exchange. Surely England is interested in having some such special arrangement with Russia; it is not financial common sense to ruin your debtor. On the contrary, you must help us to create new wealth in Russia; we look to our allies to assist us in the development of our industries.
>
> "After the war we shall need to re-establish our whole railroad system and reorganize our coal and iron industry. Wages at present are much higher than they were last year. After the war Russia will be in a very good position—the peasant will wish to buy shovels and agricultural implements more than ever. I do not think that we need fear an economic crisis here after the war. But we require your aid to enable us to re-establish our industries on a new footing, so that we may be able to repay you."

It will be noted from the trend of this statement, as was made clear in these columns at the time the flotation was made, that the end of the war will not necessarily fully restore the level of exchange to normal. The release of her huge stores of grain for the benefit of world consumption would naturally do much to restore Russia's financial standing with debtor nations. However, it must be remembered, Russia is a country which will in the next few years require large amounts of capital if she is to make those strides in development which are to be expected following a successful termination of the war. While her capital requirements are greater than her exportable surplus of production, the balance of exchange will be against her. Of course, it is possible that some arrangement may be made for an adjustment along the lines suggested in the foregoing statement, although it might be a questionable policy to interfere with what are generally regarded as the natural laws of international finance. Any improvement in exchange by usual or unusual methods should help the position of the holder of Russia's internal loan.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CALL MONEY

Federal Reserve Board Makes Explanation of the December Flurry in New York.

The flurry in call money rates in New York in December, when 15 per cent. was reached, attracted a great deal of attention in Canada, especially as it was one of the factors given responsibility for weakening the undertone of the market to such an extent that the peace talk resulted in more or less of a collapse. The Reserve Board touches upon the matter in the current number of the Bulletin and refers to the additional rediscounting, which it says synchronized with the disturbance in the money market, but does not vouchsafe any real explanation of why the situation arose.

As a matter of fact, says the Wall Street Journal, the additional rediscounting which took place last month occurred only as a result of the spectacle in the New York money market. In other words, there was no general underlying condition in the money market to give rise to rediscounting as might be inferred from the board's statement. Banks in this city and at other centres simply got a little scared over the sensational flurry of call money rates in this market and hastened to rediscount. The board's remarks in reference to the incident were as follows:—

> "So far as the general money market was concerned, the event of most interest was the movement of the call loan market in New York, occurring on December 4, which at one time sent call money rates as high as 15 per cent. It was practically simultaneous with this disturbance that the increase in rediscounting at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York became most marked. A number of its members initiated rediscount operations in order to prepare themselves for sudden demands, which it was thought might be brought to bear upon them. There was nothing to indicate that the increase in rediscounting thus noted took place for the purpose of providing call money, but rather as an incident of the general situation, of which the rise of call money rates afforded one index."

A WAR ISSUE FOR THE WORKER

An Opportunity for Wage Earner to Share in Benefits of War Debentures.

Because workers as well as employers are profiting from the munitions and other business prosperity the Minister of Finance has decided to offer to the public three year war certificates in denominations sufficiently small for the wage earner or the person of slender means to purchase. The three year debentures issued heretofore amounting to about $3,000,000 to date are in denominations of 500 which is too large for the average wage earner. It is doubtful whether the laboring class which has not the bond buying habit will be a large buyer of these certificates and certainly not unless the certificates are well advertised and backed up by the efforts of the bond dealers who by the way would make little or no profit on sales of small denominations to persons whom it would be hard to find and to whom it would be hard to sell.

The new issue is by implication an admission that it is the well-to-do class that is going to benefit from the system of financing the war by war loans; so that in future the wage earning class will be in debt to the small number of bond holders for the war's expenses. There is a lesson for the working class in this statement if they can only grasp it.

PERSONAL

HENRY HAGUE JUDAH has been elected a director of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Senator Mackay. Mr. Judah is the grand nephew of one of the original founders of the bank.

JOHN G. KENT, the new president of the Toronto Board of Trade, has been prominent in the city's financial and manufacturing circles for many years. He is a director of the Crown Life, the Canada Bond Company and the City Dairy Co. Mr. Kent was elected by acclamation. He has resided in the city for the past forty-five years, coming here from Selkirk, Ont., when he was ten years of age.

CHARLES W. CASSILS, of Montreal, the new vice-president of the Bell Telephone Co., of Canada, succeeds the late Senator McKay. Mr. Cassils is president of the Dominion Transport Co., a director of the Dominion Bridge Co., director of the Northern Electric Co., president of the Structural Steel Co., and the Canadian Transfer Co. He has been a director of the Bell Telephone Co. for several years.

A. E. DYMENT'S election to the vice-presidency of the Canadian General Electric Co., to succeed the late Senator J. K. Kerr, was a pleasing announcement to the financial district. Mr. Dyment who has been on the Canadian General Electric Board for some years, is also a director of the Royal Bank, and is actively connected with other industrial and manufacturing enterprises.

HUGH McCULLOUGH, President of the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd., whose death occurred at Galt on Monday last, was a prominent figure in the industrial life of the province. He was vice-president of the Galt Malleable Iron Co., Ltd., and of the Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., and a director of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

W. W. HUTCHISON, vice-president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, who left Montreal early in December for England, is expected to return in a month's time.

GEORGE BURY, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific, sailed from London for Canada this week. Mr. Bury, during his stay on the other side of the Atlantic, was in France for a few days, where he inspected the work of the railway construction companies.

HON. ALBERT SEVIGNY, the new minister of Inland Revenue in the Borden Government, is one of the most brilliant orators in House of Commons. His English speeches are models of parliamentary elegance. His entrance into the cabinet following the death of the late Hon. Mr. Casgrain, has resulted in a re-arrangement of portfolios, Hon. Mr. Blondin becoming Postmaster-General and Hon. Mr. Patenaude, Secretary of State. Hon. Mr. Sevigny takes the portfolio of Inland Revenue, over which Hon. Mr. Patenaude had presided since his admission to the cabinet.

CARL W. RIORDON, vice-president and managing director of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, has been elected a member of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. He has been coming more prominently into the public eye lately as a result of the growing importance of the Riordon Company in the paper situation. One of Mr. Riordon's chief claims to distinction lies in the fact that his company has reversed the usual order of things by becoming the owner of an important American company.

SIR FREDERICK W. BORDEN, formerly minister of militia in the Laurier Government, whose death occurred on Saturday last, was a able business man and financier, as well as a politician. For many years he practised his profession and also acted as "agent" for the Halifax Banking Co. In fact Dr. Borden was one of the last of the old type of banking "agents." The gentlemen who now perform these functions for the banks are designated as managers. Their method of appointment too, is different. It was quite the custom in Nova Scotia years ago for banking companies to select as their "agents" in the smaller towns, prominent men of standing and influence, and quite often they were chosen from the professions. Sir Frederick Borden was a man of handsome and distinguished appearance, and a powerful debator.

CURRENT OPINION

WHAT THE RESERVE BOARD SAID.

The allusion of the Federal Reserve Board to the present situation in the January bulletin was as follows:

> "The whole situation as to reserves has been such as to confirm the Board in the belief previously expressed that the time has come for the use not only of distinct caution on the part of our banks, but also of the adoption of a more adequate policy of control of the dangers growing out of the continued shipment of gold into the United States. In the statement issued on Nov. 28 the Board used the following language:
>
> "The Board does not share the view, frequently expressed of late, that further importations of large amounts of gold must, of necessity, prove a source of danger or disturbance to this country. That danger, the Board believes, will arise only in case the inflowing gold should remain uncontrolled, and be permitted to become the basis of undesirable loan expansions and of inflation. There are means, however, of controlling accessions of gold by proper and voluntary co-operation of the banks, or, if need be, by legislative enactment."
>
> "As a means of providing for the control of the gold referred to in this statement, the Board suggested the advancing of the date on which balances with city banks shall cease to count as reserve from November, 1917, to February or March of the same year. This was recommended mainly because it would eliminate fictitious reserve balances and tend to promote a better understanding of real reserve conditions."

TAX THE RICH ALSO.

Grain Growers Guide.

Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, announces that he will tour Canada delivering a series of addresses on the need for national economy. He is also putting on a big advertising campaign to encourage thrift and the purchase of government war bonds. All this is splendid work as far as it goes, but Sir Thomas is still far from the real solution of the problem. Every war bond that is purchased even by our own Canadian people increases the national debt that much more. The great bulk of war bonds will be purchased by the wealthy people. The interest on these bonds will be paid by general taxation, mostly raised by the tariff, of which the poor people will pay by far the largest proportion. If people are able to buy war bonds they are able to pay taxes. The war debt must be paid some time, we should pay as much as possible now and not leave the whole burden for the future. If Sir Thomas wants to get results let him put on the taxes and particularly let those who have plenty pay in proportion, so that our national debt will be kept as low as possible. The tariff has been milked dry as a taxing system, but there are many other methods. The organized farmers have shown the means by which an enormous revenue can be raised. Let Sir Thomas take a leaf out of the organized farmers' book and then go after the money while it is here. He will then get results in economy that he never dreamed of and can never accomplish by preaching or advertising, useful as both of them may be.

A SCATHING ARRAIGNMENT.

Wall Street Journal.

Ambassador Gerard declared at Berlin that never since the war began had the relations between Germany and the United States been so cordial as at present. Our Ambassador to Berlin has discharged his duties with rare skill and ability in the past, but this statement does not raise him in the eyes of his countrymen. In fact, where President Wilson has striven so hard to be neutral that he has forgotten to be just, this statement carries us over the line and puts America in a false light.

In the court of the world Germany stands indicted for perjury, arson, robbery, kidnapping and murder. She has already pleaded guilty to the charge of perjury. Louvain, Rheims and ruined villages without number are the proof of needless arson. She has pillaged and swept bare Belgium, Poland, Serbia and northern France, taking crops, cattle and even machinery from the factories. Against all international right she has levied fines upon Belgium and continues to do so. This, in law, is robbery.

Never had modern warfare seen anything equal to the military kidnapping of the women and girls of Lille. But it remained for the ensalvement of the civilians of Belgium to overshadow that, at least so far as numbers go. The ghosts of thousands upon thousands of unarmed men, women and children needlessly slaughtered, from the Irish Sea to Armenia, are the accusing witnesses of the charge of murder.

Germany is charged with these crimes against international morality. The United States, which prides itself upon being one of the chief upholders of international law, now throws its arms around the criminal's neck and proclaims its love for it. The Ambassador's declaration is like those sentimentalists who, forgetting the wife and children of the victim, shower roses on the criminal at the bar. It is well for the United States to be on friendly terms with the whole world, but the people of the United States want to see Germany clear herself of these charges, or at least exhibit some repentance for her misconduct, before professing overflowing love for her.

INVESTORS' INQUIRIES

Information under this head is given in answer to direct requests from investors who are readers of The Financial Post. Many questions respecting securities are answered by mail direct. We would remind correspondents that it is now necessary to enclose three cents in postage stamps to cover postage on answers direct.

Universal Tool.

D. G., Lucknow, Ont.—I would be greatly obliged if you could furnish me with any information regarding the standing and prospects of the Universal Tool and Steel Co. of Toronto. I understand that they made a distribution of two per cent. to the shareholders last month. Is this a yearly dividend? Is it true that Mackenzie and Mann are behind this concern?

The dividend of two per cent. declared by this company was paid on the common stock of $9,500,000, and was the first paid by the company. S. C. Wood, the secretary-treasurer, informs THE POST that it was not declared for any particular period. The company has been executing extensive munition contracts, and these have been very profitable. Sir Donald Mann is president of the company, and Sir Wm. Mackenzie is a director. They own over 50 per cent. of the stock. Fuller reference to the operations and history of this company is made on another page.

A Widow's Investments.

F. E. S., St. Catharines.—"I am looking for an investment for the funds of a widow who requires a maximum possible annual income consistent with safety of principal and perfect regularity in payment of interest. I have already bought some of the Anglo-French External Loans for her but want to get some longer term investments and would like your advice regarding the following:

The 4½ per cent. bonds of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B.C. Railway and the 5 per cent. bonds of the town of Le Pas, Manitoba, being guaranteed by the Province of Alberta and the Province of Manitoba respectively, are unusually strong propositions, although of course the return is correspondingly lower. There should be no hesitancy in purchasing bonds with such guarantees. The Town of Transcona proposition appears to be a very attractive one. In this case the guarantees previously referred to are lacking but there is every reasonable security. The Town of Transcona lies on the east side of Winnipeg and in it are located the yards and shops of Canadian Government railways, while a big grain elevator is now being erected. A portion of the railway shops are at present being used for the manufacture of munitions. The finances of the town are in good shape and its future is reasonably assured on account of the big railway investments there. At North Transcona, adjoining, are extensive yards and big grain elevator of the C.P.R.

In the industrial bonds you mention Penmans and Ogilvie Flour are to be favored although from your own figures the former 5 per cent. at 85 and the latter 6 per cent. at 103, giving a return of 5.88 and 5.82 per cent. respectively, are less attractive from the standpoint of profits than the others. However, both represent stable industries and each is backed by large resources and has been governed by a policy which has established its career along most conservative lines. Ogilvie is in a particularly strong position on account of the special contingent account of $1,250,000 established in 1915 from profits made on dealings in grain outside of the regular operations of the company. Milling profits have also been very satisfactory since the outbreak of the war. At the end of the 1916 year current assets of $4,288,878 were shown, as compared with current liabilities of $1,848,861, while the balance of profit and loss amounted to $846,330 in addition to the special reserve already referred to. Penmans is also in a very strong position, the last report showing a surplus of profit and loss of $619,899 in addition to a reserve account of $1,100,000. This company has been following a conservative policy of creating large reserves which should be reassuring to the investor in view of the possibilities of keen competition in the after-war readjustment. As industrial investments these are to be highly recommended.

Canadian Cereal.

J. MacM., St. John, N.B.—Have you been able to obtain any information as to the earnings of this company for the past year? I have been endeavoring to get a copy of the annual statement, but without success. It seems a shame that the company will not give their shareholders who could not attend the annual meeting, full information as to the present standing of the company and its earnings for the past year.

THE POST has been informed by officials of the company that the question of making public the annual statement is still under consideration, but it is expected that a decision will be reached within a few days. THE POST has learned that a good volume of trade was done in the past year, with at least moderate results as to profits. No figures are available yet as to what the company's surplus will be.

Sovereign Life.

Policyholder, Ontario.—"Please let me have your opinion of the future prospects of the Sovereign Life Insurance Co. I took out a policy in that company about ten years ago, but the company seems to be spending such a large proportion of its premium receipts for office expenses, etc., that I am in doubt whether it is wise to continue paying premiums on the policy."

The Sovereign Life is, of course, a small company, and its progress in face of the competition of the larger companies is necessarily slow, but it is in good hands, and its position, as disclosed by its last published statement, that of December 31, 1915, is quite sound. Dr. Meiklejohn, the managing director, and the other members of the Board of directors, are all reputable citizens of Winnipeg. The company had at the end of 1915, total assets of $1,187,815, of which $591,748 represented loans on real estate; $295,691 were bond and debenture investments of excellent character, and $185,276 were loans on policies. Against these assets were total liabilities, including paid up capital, of $1,046,464, leaving a surplus over all liabilities of $141,350.

You make the point against the company that it is paying a large proportion of its premium receipts for office expenses, etc. Obviously a small company must labor under a handicap in this particular as compared with the operations of large companies. Yet we do not think that the case of the Sovereign Life is so far out of line with other companies with which it might fairly be compared. We have tabulated the results shown by nine Canadian life companies, the total premium incomes of which fall under a million dollars per annum. The item in the table, headed general expenses, is obtained by subtracting from the total expenditure, the amount paid to policyholders. This figure would include office expenses, commissions, salaries and interest, and dividend payments to stockholders. The percentage which this expense bears to the gross premium income is exhibited in the third column.

The companies with the smallest premium incomes show the highest percentage of expenses, and the companies with the highest premium incomes conversely show the lowest expense percentage. The Sovereign Life's percentage is 52, while that of the Monarch Life, the income of which is only slightly less, has the same percentage. It should be no reflection on the management that the percentage is high. It is a natural condition attendant on the operations of the smaller companies and with their growth, an improvement in this particular may confidently be expected. We do not see any very good reason on this score why you should surrender your policy in a company with which you have been associated as a policy-holder for ten years.

	Prem. Income	General Expenses	% of Income
Capital	$ 77,875	$ 51,871	66%
Continental ..	327,909	142,979	43%
Crown	373,620	180,109	48%
Dominion ..	523,102	198,481	38%
Excelsior ...	610,619	250,875	41%
Monarch ..	170,610	89,178	52%
National ..	649,932	270,803	42%
Northern ...	379,058	179,706	47%
Sovereign ..	189,893	99,435	52%

Average of nine companies, 48%.

International Petroleum.

A. C. W., Montreal.—Can you give me any information regarding Intenational Petroleum, its organization and recent market records?

The International Petroleum Company, Ltd., is controlled by the Imperial Oil Company, and is therefore a member of the Standard Oil group. The company was incorporated in 1914 in Canada and acquired control of the London and Pacific Petroleum Company, several producing companies, and the West Coast Oil Fuel Company, a marketing company. Operations are in the Peruvian oil fields, where several producing wells are controlled, as well as fuel and distributing stations in different parts of the country. It owns several large tank steamers and has additional ones under charter. It is generally understood that the $2,000,000 oil refinery being erected at Montreal has for its chief purpose the refining of crude oil from Peru, to supply fuel oil to the Canadian market. The theory has been advanced that, with supplies of coal being exhausted and prices advancing, Canada should prove a consuming field for increasing quantities of fuel oil. The capital stock consists of £3,900,000 common and £100,000 preference. Outstanding, £1,150,646 common, and £100,000 preference, a total of £1,250,646. Shares, £1. Preference stock is preferred to assets only and not subject to redemption. The common is entitled to 6 per cent. cumulative dividends before any distribution to the preference stock. After 6 per cent. has been paid on each claim in any year, they both rank equally for dividends to be paid out of any surplus net profits remaining after payment of 6 per cent. on both class of shares. There are no bonds.

The stock is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange and sales for several months have been comparatively steady. On June 1 last, there were transactions at $11 and the next day at $10.45. There were then fluctuations throughout the balance of the year. On November 21, the price was $11.25 and it went up to $11.75 by December 9. The peace talk had its effect in a mild way and on December 27 there were sales at $10.70.

Hamilton Real Estate.

G. A. D. Quebec.—I should be glad if you could find out the present value of lots 199 and 87 in Rosemount Park Survey, Hamilton.

We have made several enquiries regarding the properties you mention. Lot number 199, with a frontage of 44 feet, is assessed at $10 per foot, or $440. Lot number 67, with a frontage of 30 feet, is assessed at $8 a foot, or $240. The lower assessment of lot 87 is due to the fact that the surface is depressed. The foregoing assessments were levied in 1916, and the assessment commissioner states that they were fixed as to actual values then existing. The commissioner comments, however, that lots have been sold at $13 per foot in this survey. The commissioner of industries informs us that lots in Rosemount survey, nearest to King street, are considered to be worth in the neighborhood of $50 per front foot, with lots nearer the Mountain valued at $25 per foot. The assessment value can probably be considered as the rock bottom price under the existing conditions, with prospects of a material improvement with anything like return to normal conditions. Hamilton has been one of the cities which has particularly benefited from munitions orders and we would consider that there is every prospect of an appreciation in real estate values with the end of the war, particularly if peace brings new influx of immigrants. If you desire a more specific valuation would advise procuring the advice of some reliable real estate agent in Hamilton, who would make an inspection and report for a small fee.

Silverton Mines, Ltd.

J. W., Pincher Creek, Alberta.—Can you give me any information about the operators and standing of the Silverton Mines, Limited, of Silverton, B.C.? Are they producing at the present time? Some of my friends in the Old Country are heavily interested in the securities of this company. Originally they took shares in the Silver Life Mining & Power Co., a Washington incorporation, which proposed to acquire the Lakeside property in the Cascade Mountains. Pending the construction of a railway to their Lakeside property they decided to acquire a portion of an issue of preference shares in the Silverton Mines Limited, an English corporation, with office in Gracechurch street, London.

The Silverton Mines, Ltd., own what is known in mining circles as the Hewitt-Lorna Doone group of claims in the Silverton district. The property appears to be well thought of by mining men operating in that district. The mines are producing regularly, and inquiries are now being made as to the financial position of the company. There is a concentrator on the property and ultimate success appears to depend upon the success of the process of treating the ores. Zinc is the principal product, but the ore also carries a small percentage of silver. Fuller information can be secured by writing to M. S. Davis, the manager, at Silverton. The POST is informed on reliable authority that Mr. Davis has invested $40,000 or $50,000 of his own money in the property.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE.

R.W.E., Halifax—As an old reader of THE FINANCIAL POST OF CANADA, would you kindly favor me with all the particulars you can give regarding the Ontario Wind Engine & Plough Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

The Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., just held its own last year. There will be no dividend declared. The company has not gone into the business of making munitions, but has considered it the wiser policy having regard to the future to confine its energies to its regular line of wind engines, fanning mills, gasoline engines, etc. The manager states that the company has been handicapped by the high cost of materials during the war. The stock of the company is mainly held in England and the United States. The annual meeting of the company will be held next month and the statement for the operations for the past year, will be presented.

Chapman Ball Bearings.

R. W. E., Halifax.—Would you kindly give me some information concerning the Chapman Ball-Bearing Co., Toronto?

This company's financial year closes in May, and the management informs THE FINANCIAL POST that it will be impossible to give any idea of the result of the year's operations until after the completion of the munition contracts on which they are now working. It was intimated that the price at which these contracts were taken did not allow any great margin of profit.

INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SAVE

Management of Bank of Commerce in Timely Review of Conditions Sounds a Note of Warning.

In a thoughtful review of conditions throughout Ontario, the management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce attributes the present great prosperity almost wholly to the extensive munition contracts, and in this connection issues a timely note of warning to the public. After the signing of peace the scene will be changed. There will be a period of readjustment, which may be painful, while the new situation is grappled with. The public should be made to realize this, and urged to increase production, and at the same time practice economy. The POST has on various occasions emphasized this view, and fully concurs in the conclusions reached by the Bank of Commerce officials. The dominating heads of this financial institution are keen students of commercial phenomena, and their analysis of the situation will unquestionably fall on fruitful soil.

The bank's views in this connection are summed up as follows:—

> "The extent to which present private and public expenditure is curtailed will be the measure of the comfort or discomfort in which we shall pass through the severe period of readjustment that must of necessity follow the conclusion of the war."

Change After War

The view is expressed that the conclusion of the war will also occasion a readjustment of labor conditions, which may for a time cause more or less embarrassment, owing to the sudden cessation in the demand for munitions and other war requirements combined with the return of the soldiers from the front, some of whom will naturally seek their former occupations. A period of low wages and surplus labor should be anticipated and preparation made for the situation by prudent expenditures in these days of plenty.

Another Factor.

The possible depreciation in the stocks of goods in the hands of merchants at the conclusion of the war, is another factor to which attention is directed.

> "Manufacturers and merchants have to deal on the one hand with the difficulty of obtaining the necessary supplies of merchandise to enable them to meet the needs of their customers, and on the other they have to avoid being caught at the close of the war with too great a quantity of goods on hand, which may be subject to severe depreciation in value. Losses in this connection are hardly to be avoided, but with proper management the situation should be met by setting aside a part of present profits in anticipation of adverse conditions during the year or two following the signing of peace."

Smaller Profits.

It is pointed out that the difficulty of advancing selling prices in proportion to the increase in the cost of production has resulted in a smaller margin of profit in many lines and has in some degree counteracted the effect of the large turnover. The statement goes on:—

> "The increased purchasing power on the part of the public referred to above is due very largely to the fact that the tremendous orders for munitions and other supplies for military purposes which have been received have, directly or indirectly, affected every line of trade and manufacture in the country. The full force of this has only recently been felt. Last year's good crops also doubtles had their effect in enhancing the general prosperity."

Reports from different parts of Ontario indicate that agents of the French Government are conducting an active campaign to secure horses for military purposes. It is stated, however, that their prices are 10 to 15 per cent. below those offered by the agents of the British Government.

The Bank of Toronto

Report of the

Sixty-First Annual General Meeting

The Sixty-First Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Wednesday, 10th January, 1917.

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham, The General Manager, Mr. Thos. F. How, was elected Secretary of the Meeting, and Messrs. George R. Hargraft and J. K. Niven were appointed Scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Annual Report as follows:

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th November, 1916, accompanied by the Statement of the Bank's affairs and the results of the operations for the year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss on November 30th, 1915, was		$ 439,382 64
The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits, and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of		730,954 04
		$1,170,336 68
This sum has been appropriated as follows:		
Dividends at eleven per cent.		$ 550,000 00
War Tax on Circulation	$ 49,096 81	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	25,000 00	
Patriotic Fund and other War Subscriptions	36,250 00	
Toronto General Hospital	2,000 00	
		112,346 81
Carried forward to next year		507,989 87
		$1,170,336 68

The year has been one of increased activity, largely owing to the abundant harvest of 1915, and the extent to which Canada has been engaged in the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies.

The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected by the Inspection Staff, and at the Head Office the usual inspection of cash and securities has been made.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., the auditor appointed by the Shareholders, has made the usual examinations at the principal offices of the Bank, and his report is appended to the general statement presented herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be submitted to the Shareholders at the annual meeting for reappointment as auditor.

Branches of the Bank have been opened at Chaplin, Sask., and Sibbald, Alberta.

It is with the deepest regret that your Directors record the loss sustained by the Bank through the death of their late President, Mr. Duncan Coulson, which took place on February 19th last. His connection with the Bank extended over 59 years, during which time he served the Bank with great ability and unwavering devotion to its best interests.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham was elected to succeed him as President, and the vacancy on the Board was filled by the election of Mr. Archibald H. Campbell, who has for many years been a Shareholder of the Bank.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. G. GOODERHAM,
President.

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1916

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation		$ 5,609,133 00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	$41,175,722 13	
Deposits not bearing interest	13,717,785 12	
		54,893,507 25
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$ 366,838 16	
Balances due to Banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	113,864 17	
		480,702 33
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1916	$ 137,500 00	
Dividends unpaid	148 50	
		127,648 50
Acceptances under Letters of Credit		395,573 74
		$61,606,564 82
Capital paid up	$ 5,000,000 00	
Rest	6,000,000 00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	507,989 87	
		11,507,989 87
		$73,114,554 69

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver coin current	$ 952,904 92		
Dominion Notes held	8,367,332 00		
Deposit in the central gold reserves	1,100,000 00		
		$10,420,236 92	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		254,634 23	
Notes of other Banks		549,979 00	
Cheques on other Banks		2,444,486 54	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		7,580 49	
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		1,747,076 95	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value		1,411,377 07	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public Securities other than Canadian		5,757,479 16	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value		1,003,573 64	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks		3,361,276 96	
			$26,957,700 96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest, $164,800 00)		$42,127,216 43	
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		99,071 42	
			42,226,287 85
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra			395,573 74
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off			3,534,892 14
			$73,114,554 69

W. G. GOODERHAM,
President

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager.

Toronto, 30th November, 1916.

AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Toronto:

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Bank of Toronto, and with certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on November 30th, 1916, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the power of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON,
Chartered Accountant.

Toronto, December 13th, 1916.

After the report had been read, the President and General Manager addressed the meeting.

It was then moved by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and Resolved:

That the Report and Statement now presented be adopted, and that printed copies thereof be distributed to the Stockholders.

Resolutions were also adopted approving the action of the Directors in subscribing to Patriotic Fund and other War subscriptions, appointing Mr. Geoffrey T. Clarkson as Auditor for the ensuing year, and tendering the thanks of the Stockholders to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their efficient attention to the affairs of the Bank during the year.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: W. G. Gooderham, William Stone, John Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Joseph Henderson, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, William I. Gear, Paul J. Myler and Archibald H. Campbell.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was unanimously re-elected President, and Joseph Henderson, Vice-President.

A. E. AMES & CO.

(Established 1889)

INVESTMENT BANKERS

Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds and Stocks

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTIONS:
Montreal New York Boston Philadelphia

Orders Executed on all Principal Exchanges on Commission

53 King Street West, Toronto

MONTREAL OFFICE:
Transportation Building

DOMESTIC WAR LOANS

We are pleased to quote most favorable rates either for buying or for selling the old or the new War Loan.

(Telephone Main 3370)

R. A. DALY & CO.
Bank of Nova Scotia Building
TORONTO.

DEALERS IN
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Correspondence Invited.

W. A. MACKENZIE & CO.
TORONTO WINNIPEG

H. O'HARA & CO.

Members Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks and Bonds dealt in on all Exchanges. Municipal, School District, Rural Telephone, etc., Bonds always on hand for investment. Write for particulars and list of offerings.

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

WE OFFER, Subject to Sale,

Selected 10 Year Western School District Debentures

To Yield Investor 6%.

Particulars Furnished on Request.

Investment Bankers **Brent, Noxon & Co.** *Dominion Bank Building*
TORONTO

Investments of January Funds

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

		Maturing	To Yield
Dominion of Canada (War Loan)..	5%	1913	Price on application
City of Toronto	5%	1926-1940	5%
Province of Saskatchewan	4½%	1919	5.30%
Province of Saskatchewan	4%	1923	5.30%
Town of North Bay	6%	1921-1938	5⅝%
Municipality, Point Grey, B.C.	5%	1953	6%

Full particulars on request.

A. H. MARTENS & COMPANY

(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
Royal Bank Building - - - - Toronto.
61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. Dime Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

GUARANTEED 5% DEBENTURES

Issued by the Town of Le Pas

Due 10th of April, 1933 Price to Yield 5½ %

Full particulars on application

MacDonald, Bullock & Co.

Toronto Stock Exchange Bldg. Phone Adelaide 1700-1
84 BAY STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

Business Founded in 1795

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

(Incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada)

BANK NOTES, BONDS, STOCK CERTIFICATES, CHEQUES AND OTHER MONETARY DOCUMENTS.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE PREPARATION OF MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

HEAD OFFICE and WORKS
OTTAWA

Branches:
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

NEWS OF THE BOND MARKET

Features of the Week

LITTLE change in the situation from last week is to be noted. Business is undeniably quiet. Insurance companies are reported to be holding back until their investment policies for the year have been decided upon. Loan companies, which usually have funds to invest at this season, are faced with the necessity of taking up their debentures in the Old Country, while trustees are retaining the funds which they would otherwise be investing in bonds for the next war loan. The only bonds in any pronounced demand are the higher yielding ones and anything producing 5½ per cent and upward is pretty sure of finding a market. Rumors regarding governmental financing are rife and the insertion in the press of advertising urging people to save for the next domestic war loan has been taken as an indication that the third loan is not far distant. New issues continue exceedingly scarce and there are very few in prospect. Altogether the market is in an uncertain condition with the feeling inclined to be bearish.

GOVERNMENT FINANCING IS TO THE FRONT

All the Talk in Bond Circles Centres Around This Important Theme.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Several Millions May Possibly Be Raised in This Way if the Sale is Properly Organized.

Government financing in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, is now the main subject of discussion in bond circles. That another Canadian loan is imminent is generally agreed, though opinions differ as to when it is likely to be floated. The first of March is regarded in some quarters as a likely date, while others place the time somewhat later in the spring. Bonds of the second loan will not be issued to purchasers until after the first of February. To get arrangements in the Finance Department completed for a third loan before March would probably tax the powers of the officials beyond their capabilities.

There was talk before the end of 1916 that the first financing of the year would likely be undertaken in New York. So far there has been no hint of any action in this direction. Opinion rather swings away from the likelihood of such a step, in view of the approaching British loan in that market. With Great Britain asking for $350,000,000, it would be good tactics for Canada to stay out until such time as the success of the British financing was assured. This would of necessity throw Sir Thomas White back on domestic resources, which is one reason for the prevalence of the opinion that a third war loan in this country will be floated soon.

It has been suggested in bond circles that the new loan, whenever it is floated, might be so issued as to make it international in character. It would be ostensibly a domestic loan, but would be so conditioned as to make its purchase attractive to American investors. It is estimated that of the last loan, twenty-five per cent. went to the United States. It is conceivable that with similar or even better support from across the line, a much larger loan might be floated. The sentimental effect of the successful flotation of a one hundred and fifty or even a two hundred million Canadian loan would be great, and supplementing the victory loan in Great Britain, it would exert a powerful influence on the ultimate result of the war.

War Savings Certificates.

Information regarding the forthcoming war savings certificates is as yet too meagre to enable the bond dealers to estimate their value or probable success. Speaking generally, it is not regarded as likely that they will exert any appreciable influence on the bond market. The amounts are too small to admit of their being handled by the bond dealers themselves and those investors who are already accustomed to put their money into bonds will not be likely to make any use of the certificates. The buyers will come from a new class of people, those mainly whose resources are limited.

The sale of these certificates will be handled by the post offces and savings banks. To what extent they will be taken up is problematical. Advertising alone is not likely to create a heavy demand, unless the people become strongly impressed with the patriotic idea. Then they may respond. It would be advantageous if some organization or organizations were formed to promote their sale in each locality. If such a step were taken and the matter thoroughly pushed, many millions of dollars might be collected from the public.

The fact that the certificates do not bear interest is against them. At the same time, it is obvious that the Government could not do otherwise than issue them as proposed. The cheapest means of accomplishing their purpose has been adopted and by arranging a generous discount and limiting the the term of the certificates to three years, they should be fairly attractive to purchasers. They constitute a straight loan to the Government for three years. The Government says in effect, lend us $21.50, $43, or $86, as the case may be, and at the end of three years we will return you $25, $50, or $100. In other words, the purchaser gets his money back at the end of the time with interest at slightly over 5 per cent.

The Victory Loan.

The terms of the long-heralded British "victory" loan were made public on Thursday. It is to be a thirty-year loan, with interest at 5 per cent., callable at any time after 1929. The yield works out at about 5.35 per cent., which must prove attractive to British investors, who have been accustomed to much smaller returns on British consols. It is not thought likely that any quantity of the loan will come to Canada. There may be some patriotic Brishers here who will be anxious to participate, but it is obvious that they can help the great cause quite as well, if not better, by reserving their money for Canada's own needs in the prosecution of the war.

THE WEEK'S SALES.

Paucity of New Issues Continues With Small Prospect of Improvement.

Since the first of the year there have been next to no new issues placed. Also, the list of tenders wanted is very small numerically. Yesterday the city of Windsor offered for sale four blocks of bonds aggregating $130,727, but at time of going to press the result of the sale had not been announced. The town of Campbellton, N.B., offers an issue of $35,000 on January 22.

The township of Etobicoke has the distinction of being the first Ontario municipality to place an issue this year. It placed on Jan. 8, with G. A. Stimson & Co., an issue of $6,000, 6 per cent., 25-year bonds, issued to finance the erection of a new schoolhouse. The sale price was $6,387.

H. O'Hara & Co. have bought since the New Year two blocks of school district bonds, these being Czerwona, S. D., Man., $1,600, 7 per cent., 12-instalments, and Wolverine S.D., Man., $1,500, 7 per cent., 15 instalments.

The Saskatchewan Local Government Board has the smallest list of sales to record for the week from Jan. 2 to Jan 5, that has been noted for a long time. Only two school district issues are reported as having been sold. These were Kirby, $1,500, and Turn Hill, $600. The former went to the Regina branch of the Sterling Bank and the latter to Goldman & Co.

ACTION THIS YEAR.

Rural Telephone Bonds to be Made Lenal Investment of Insurance Cos.

The Insurance Department at Ottawa has advised inquirers that legislation will certainly be introduced at the next session of Parliament revising the Insurance Act to the extent of making the bonds of Saskatchewan rural telephone companies a legal investment for the funds of insurance companies. This is a concession that has long been desired by those bond houses which have been specializing in these bonds. Hitherto, the sale of rural telephone debentures, while gratifying in extent, has not been as great as the sale of western schools, very largely because insurance companies would buy the one, but not the other. If they are now permitted to purchase these issues, it will certainly tend to improve the prices for them and bring them to a parity with prevailing prices for schools.

PETERBORO.

City Will Ask Legislation for Authority to Borrow Certain Sums.

Among other requests to be made by the city of Peterboro at the coming session of the Ontario Legislature are the following, covering the issue of debentures:—

To authorize the Council of the City of Peterborough to purchase motor driven fire apparatus, with the necessary equipment, and to issue debentures to pay for the same, to an amount not exceeding $10,000.

To authorize the council, without the assent of the electors, to borrow such sums not exceeding $10,000 in addition to such amounts already provided or authorized, which may be required or needed to satisfy the amount of the award, costs, expenses and disbursements created or incurred by reason of the arbitration between the city of Peterborough and the Peterborough Light and Power Company, Limited, and the litigation resulting therefrom, and also the costs of the purchase of such property of the Peterborough Light and Power Company, Limited, as was a part of the plant of the said company, outside of the city of Peterborough and adjacent thereto, and to authorize the issue of debentures of the corporation therefor.

The amount of the rateable property of the municipality is the sum of $11,564,330 and the existing debenture debt exclusive of local improvement debts payable by local special rates, is the sum of $1,928,350.59, of which the following are the particulars: Waterworks, $600,000; Electric Light and Power Plant, $120,000; Local improvements, $344,375.28; Public Schools, $253,650; Collegiate Institute, $73,225.31; Protestant Home, $10,000; general city debentures, $527,100.

LONDON.

City Faced With Problem of How to Raise Revenue

Some more equitable system of taxation, to meet the extraordinary war taxes which are not included in the landlords' calculations when fixing rents, is being considered by the civic officials of London, and a scheme which would bear equally on all is being sought for.

It is suggested that tenants might be taxed as well as landlords on the houses which they occupy and, while it i sstated that under the present law this may not be done, powers from the Legislature may be asked for in the coming City of London bill.

In his inaugural address, Mayor Stevenson pointed out the necessity of raising money for the city by all means outside taxation and suggested looking into the revenue earning departments of the city to see if the revenue could not be increased in some manner.

The citizens are faced with the necessity of raising no less than $165,000 for patriotic purposes this year, outside the one mill already demanded by the Provincial Government.

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Preliminary Announcement This Week of Issue of These Securities.

The plan of raising money by means of the issue of war savings certificates was suggested many months ago by Sir Thomas White, but arrangements for the issue of such securities have only just been completed. Preliminary announcement of the offering to the Canadian public of the certificates was made on Thursday, with the intimation that further particulars would be made public next week.

The war-savings certificates will be issued in denominations of $25, $50, and $100, maturing in three years. They will be obtainable from any bank or post office throughout the Dominion. The issue prices will be $21.50, $43 and $86 respectively. Thus, for every $21.50 now loaned to the Government, $25 will be returned at the end of three years. The discount of three dollars and a half constitutes an interest return of a little more than five per cent.

Provision is made whereby the certificates may be surrendered at any time during the first twelve months at their purchase price; after twelve months, but within twenty-four months, at $22.25, and after twenty-four months, but within thirty-six months, at $23.25 for every $21.50 originally loaned. Consequently the longer the certificates are held the higher the rate of interest return.

The opportunity thus constantly afforded of investing small amounts with the Government will enable the general public to contribute by their savings towards winning the war, as well as promoting at the same time individual thrift and economy throughout the Dominion.

R. C. Matthews & Co.

Government and Municipal Bonds

C.P.R. BUILDING
TORONTO

TENDERS WANTED.

Town of Campbellton, N.B.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

SEALED tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Debentures," will be received up to 6 o'clock of the afternoon of Monday, the 22nd January, for the purchase of $35,000.00 Town of Campbellton Water and Light Bonds, to run thirty years, bearing interest at five per cent. payable half-yearly, in denominations of $500.00 and $1,000.00 to suit purchasers, principal and interest payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, Campbellton, N.B. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOHN T. REID,
Town Clerk.

Campbellton, N.B., Jan. 3, 1917.

TORONTO'S FINANCES.

City Sold Over Twelve Million Dollars' Worth of Bonds in 1916.

In a reference to the work of the finance department of the city, made during the delivery of his inaugural address this week, Mayor Church, of Toronto, referred to the fact that during 1916, Toronto had sold $12,385,915 of bonds on most favorable terms, having regard to prevailing market conditions. The Mayor spoke in eulogistic terms of the work of Finance Commissioner Bradshaw, which he described as really brilliant.

"I hope that the recent report of Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, Finance Commissioner," said he, "will be strictly carried out, and that no new capital expenditures will be passed during the balance of the war; rigid economy should be the watchword, and not only capital charges but maintenance charges should be materially reduced.

"The early preparation of the estimates is desirable and our Finance Commissioner has requested that the first instalment of taxes be collected a month earlier.

"I would advise that the Finance Commissioner be given a veto power over proposed capital charges for which no financial provision has been made. I would further urge that many of the public works and improvements already ordered be abandoned until after the war. We must prepare the way for taking over the Toronto Street Railway in 1921, and it is important that additional capital charges, as far as possible this year be eliminated.

"I would urge that the policy of public tender for civic loans be continued this year.

"No doubt there are many works, etc., in the city which might under ordinary circumstances be deemed to be desirable to proceed with, but they must be laid aside for the present. In the first place, our capital debt runs into large figures; in the second place, it will have to be increased as the result of the important works under way, which have not been permanently financed; in the third place we have to provide an important undetermined liability in the insurance on the lives of our soldiers; in the fourth place, we must get our house in order so that we may be in the best possible financial position to take over certain public services when their franchises fall in during the next four or five years; in the fifth place, new works undertaken now are excessively costly—because money, material and labor are probably at their maximum values; in the sixth place, our debt charges are already too high, and, while they will have to be added to in view of what we are already committed to, the aim should be to reduce them; and in the seventh place, we are in a serious conflict which demands that during it our financial undertakings shall be subservient to those of the nation."

CITY OF MONTREAL

CATHOLIC SCHOOL COMMISSION BONDS

We own and offer a limited amount of Bonds issued by different Catholic School Municipalities which have been annexed to the Montreal Catholic School Commission, during the last Session of Parliament.

By this annexation the assets and liabilities of these Municipalities have been merged with those of the Montreal Commission and the Bonds have become the direct obligation of this Corporation.

They are in turn virtually Bonds of the City of Montreal. The City is, by law, responsible for the maintenance and needs of the schools, levies and collects taxes, provides for the payment of interest on the bonds and administrates the sinking fund for their redemption at maturity.

Price: Rate to Yield 5½%

Full Particulars on Request.

RENE-T. LECLERC
INVESTMENT BANKER
160 St. James Street Montreal
Telephones: Main 1260 and 1261

SOLICITORS

MONTREAL

P.O. Box 856. Cables—"Nahac, Montreal."
Tel. M. 1250, 1251. Codes—Liebers—West. Union.

C. H. CAHAN, K. C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
Transportation Building, St. James St., MONTREAL.

TORONTO

BLAKE, LASH, ANGLIN & CASSELS
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto
Cable Address: Blakes, Toronto.
General Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, National Trust Company, Limited, etc.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

EDMONTON, ALTA.
Baldwin, Dow & Bowman, Jackson Block

TORONTO
Rutherford Williamson & Co., 86 Adelaide Street, East.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

MONTREAL
W. J. Francis & Co. - 232 St. James St.

Safety of Principal, Certainty of Interest

A writer in one of our financial journals recently said that real estate mortgages combine the two great essentials of a conservative investment—safety of principal and certainty of interest.

To those who have funds for investment only in small sums, this most desirable class of security is not directly available. They may, however, secure all those advantages by investing in the bonds of this corporation, which are based on upwards of thirty-two million dollars of carefully selected first mortgages on improved real estate. These bonds may be had in denominations of one hundred dollars. They are a security in which Executors and Trustees are expressely authorized by law to invest trust funds.

Send for specimen bond, copy of Annual Report and full particulars.

Canada Permanent Mortage Corporation

Paid-up Capital.	$6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.	4,750,000.00
Investments.	33,546,242.74

Toronto Street TORONTO
ESTABLISHED 1855

Chartered Trust and Executor Company

accepts funds for investment in selected first mortgages and gives its own Guarantee of repayment of principal and interest. This guarantee provides all the essentials of a high-class investment—good interest return, absolute promptness of payment and security of principal.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company
61 Yonge St. TORONTO

FIELD OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE

BOND GUARANTEE IS ASKED FOR BY S. VANCOUVER

Delegation From Municipality Waits on the Provincial Government.

DIFFICULTIES ARE SERIOUS

If Bonds Are Guaranteed by the Province a Favorable Sale Could be Made and the Municipality's Credit Saved.

Last week a deputation from South Vancouver waited on the executive council of British Columbia and asked for a Government guarantee of bonds to relieve them from existing difficulties. The deputation also suggested that a Government commission be appointed to take charge of the district's finances until the situation improved and to act as an intermediary between the city of Vancouver and the district in annexation proceedings.

Overtaxed People.

The existing financial situation in South Vancouver was outlined by Reeve Winram, who stated "we have an overtaxed, overassessed people."

Last year's tax levy had been cut by $54,700 to $657,000, and perhaps a further cut this year to $600,000 could be made, but it would be impossible to collect this latter amount for "we have a lot of broke property owners, and we can't compile a list of ten delinquent owners who can be sued for arrears."

Reeve Winram declared Vancouver was making a mistake in attempting to prevent annexation.

Depends on Money.

Mr. Donaghy, solicitor for the municipality, believed the whole situation revolved on one point, the question of money. It was clear the municipality could not proceed without defaulting in April next, on its interest payments and being sued on ordinary liabilities within the next thirty days, unless some relief were obtained. Last year authority was secured to divert road debenture funds temporarily to purposes of general administration, but the special act then secured required the municipality to restore it out of taxes collected. "Needless to state," Mr. Donaghy remarked, "we are unable to restore a single penny."

To Avoid Elections.

How a municipal election could be avoided under the existing regulations Mr. Donaghy could not say, as there is no way in which a municipality can surrender its charter until its obligations are first satisfied, and no request was being made to the Government to satisfy those obligations, which, in the case of South Vancouver, amounted to some six millions.

Councillor Mengel insisted the position of the municipality was substantially a sound one, and the present difficulties were merely temporary.

He suggested the Government should guarantee one million of unsold bonds of an average term of twenty years. And a Government guarantee would permit of their sale, and a saving of from $150,000 to $175,000.

Government to Act.

Premier Brewster, in answering the deputation, stated the Government realized the position and its extended ramifications. He stated that press reports of the effort being made by South Vancouver to secure financial assistance from the Government had induced several other municipalities to forward resolutions protesting against any such action. He promised, however, to give the request every consideration and shortly to announce the course the Government will take. The situation of South Vancouver was, he stated, an object lesson in municipal government. The Government, if it acted at all, must take such steps as would clean up the situation for all time.

EDMONTON.

City Will Hold Tax Sale in the Month of March or Thereabouts.

In the month of March or thereabouts, Edmonton will hold the first tax sale in twenty-two years, according to Reginald Smith, who writes on "Municipal Affairs in Alberta," in the *Canadian Municipal Journal*. Property on which taxes up to and including those imposed in 1913 are owing, will go under the hammer, though it is provided in the statutes that three years will be allowed for redemption. At the last session of the Provincial Legislature, power was given to the city to hold the sale, and it was decided to put up first the land owing taxes for 1913 and preceding years, leaving 1914 and 1915 arrears for another year. On the strength of this tax sale, debentures were issued for $2,719,000, these being two-year six per cents. Of these, $2,000,000 were placed last July with Otis & Co., Toledo, while the balance were recently hypothecated to the Imperial Bank, as security for a loan of $650,000 at six per cent.

DISTRICT OF MATSQUI.

Municipality Came Nearly Completing the Year With Clean Sheet.

At a special meeting of the Matsqui Council held just before the New Year, a special loan by-law for $2,000 was passed for the purpose of raising sufficient money to pay salaries and accounts, principally school salaries.

With over $20,000 of tax arrears on the books, of which $16,000 are current year's taxes, even with the strictest economy, the municipality was forced to again request a loan from the bank. All previous loans were paid up, including a loan made by the 1915 council, and had the taxes come in as anticipated, Matsqui would have ended the year with a clean sheet and plenty of cash funds on hand for the new council.

WESTON.

Town Finances Showed Up Well in Treasurer's Statement.

In the Town Treasurer's financial statement for 1916, as approved by the Weston council, the receipts from January 1 to December 15, amounted to $69,691.42. Of this amount the taxes, including the taxes in arrears, totaled $65,640, and the proceeds from the sale of debentures $2,672.

The disbursements amounted to $69,246, including debentures and interest $32,998; Board of Education, $11,892; County of York levy, including war tax, $12,038; salaries, $2,729, and bank interest of $1,486.

The amount spent on the streets and sidewalks for the last year was $679.35, while to charity was given $109.30. It is interesting to note that while the amount of taxes collected in 1913 was $39,724 and in 1915, $46,488, in 1916, $56,648 were collected, a considerable increase. Taxes unpaid last year approximated $13,600. The first meeting of the new council was held this morning.

MUNICIPAL DWELLINGS.

Winnipeg Man Advises City Council to Build Municipal Apartments.

A Winnipeg architect, William Bruce, has addressed a letter to the new council of that city, advocating changes in the building laws of the city and the construction of municipal apartment houses. "The numerous defects in the apartments erected in this city is well known to the old and new members of the council, and I need not describe them in detail," he writes. "The building by-laws are based upon the crude ideas prevailing in the United States and are far behind the plans and method of construction to be seen in progressive British cities. In Winnipeg, the land occupied by apartment buildings is overcrowded with small, badly-lighted rooms. The rent charged is nearly always three times higher than the outlays warrant. As an illustration in support of this statement, I beg to direct your attention to the following facts: You can find average-sized apartment blocks in this city rented at $9,000 per annum. If the city council purchased land and erected a similar building, it can be rented for $3,780 per annum, which would pay off all invested capital, interest, taxes, service, repairs, and water rates in 30 years, and at the end of that time the land and buildings would be a public asset, paid for and free from all liability. If the period of repayment were extended to 40 years, the rents could be reduced accordingly. If terrace houses and apartments are erected as public utilities, the reduction in rents will be similar to the reduction in the price of electric current for light and power since the city's power plant was erected.

"The Provincial Board of Health and the Public Health Department of the city deserve all possible public support to further their efforts to obtain modern and healthy dwellings for the citizens and undoubtedly the city council is to blame when the council as a body consented to the deplorable ugly apartment blocks projecting forward in front of what was the building line on some of our best streets, not only disfiguring the streets, but reducing in value the adjoining property.

"I strongly advocate improved building by-laws to provide large, well ventilated rooms, in at least three classes of dwellings: (a) self-contained terrace houses; (b) in apartments or three or four upper floors; (c) apartment terrace houses with self-contained dwelling on the ground floor and apartments above on the upper floors, all with garden plots at the front, gardens, playgrounds and tennis courts at the back.

"For model buildings, built at a minimum of cost, but possessing a maximum of convenience, I must refer you to the progressive cities of Scotland, where you will find the leasehold principle and feu-duties, and the arrangements are of such a nature that the separate suites can be purchased in apartment buildings and the owners pay their share of fue-duties, taxes, rates and repairs.

"I trust you will advise the Laws Committee to obtain powers in the city charter to enable the council to purchase land and erect dwelling houses to reduce the present high rents to about one-third of what is paid at present."

The city council at Chilliwack, B. C., will submit a by-law providing for the expenditure of $3,800 to improve the city's fire fighting facilities. A new apparatus is to be procured in the shape of a combination motor—hose, ladder and chemical truck—while some much needed improvements will be made to the fire hall. Should the by-law carry a ten-year loan will be floated.

Money By-laws

Those investors who wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market will find this department useful. It aims to be accurate and convenient. THE FINANCIAL POST makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of contemplated bond issues.

TENDERS WANTED.

Jan. 22, Campbellton, N.B.—$35,000 five per cent. water and light bonds of the town of Campbellton, N.B. John T. Reid, Town Clerk. (See advertisement on page 12 for further particulars.)

BY-LAWS PASSED OR DEFEATED.

Waterloo.—$6,500 for the purchase of the Snider mill dam, passed by the ratepayers, Jan. 1.

Niagara Falls.—$20,000 to purchase a site and erect thereon a firehall, passed by the ratepayers, Jan. 1.

Hungerford Township.—$1,100 for the building of a school house in school section No. 14, passed by council, Dec. 16.

DEBENTURE NOTES.

Mariposa Township.—The reeve and clerk were authorized at a recent meeting of the council to sell debentures to the amount of $1,500 for municipal drain No. 2A.

Chatham.—The sum of $45,000 will be raised by the issue of ten-year debentures for additional improvements and extensions to the hydro-electric system.

Fredericton, N.B.—A bond issue of $20,000 will be made to finance the erection of an annex to Charlotte Street school.

Wingham.—A by-law to raise $2,634.35 by the issue of twenty-year debentures was passed recently by the council, the purpose being to pay for the construction of a dam.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The following is a list of debenture applications granted by the local government board from Jan. 2nd to 5th:

School Districts.—Macoun, $1,500; Beethoven, $1,700; Shamrock, $1,000; Jordan River, $1,100; Sletten, $1,650.

The following is a list of debentures reported sold from January 2nd to 5th:

School Districts.—Kirby, $1,500, Sterling Bank of Canada, Regina, Sask.; Turn Hill, $600, Goldman & Co., Regina.

BOND SALES.

$225 Asbestos at 70; $3,000 Bell Telephone at 99½ to 98¾; $11,000 Cedar Rapids at 91½ to 90; $5,300 Canada Bread at 94 to 93; $6,000 Canada Cement at 98; $2,000 Can. Consol. Rubber at 97; $1,000 Can. Locomotive at 95; $11,000 Dominion Iron at 87¼ to 86½; $1,250 Dom. Textile, Series A., at 98; $1,000 Dom. Textile, Series B., at 98; $5,000 Montreal Power at 96; $3,000 Montreal Power at 96; $3,000 Montreal Trams. debs. at 76; $1,000 Porto Rico at 82; $1,400 Quebec Railway at 71; $500 Sherwin-Williams at 99; $2,000 Steel of Canada at 97; $13,600 Winnipeg Electric at 95; $8,000 Wayagamack at 86½; $175,100 War Loan at 98¾ to 98; $238,300 New War Loan at 98⅝ to 96.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Date.	Place, purpose and purchase.	Rate.	Term.	Amount	Price.	Basis
Jan. 5	Kirby, S.D., Sask., Sterling Bank..	7%	10-ins.	$1,500	.....	.....
" 5	Turn Hill, S.D., Sask., Goldman Co.	7%	......	600	.....	.....
" 8	Etobicoke Tp., schools, Stimson...	6%	25-yr.	6,000	100.64	5.95%
" 9	Czerwona, S.D., Man., O'Hara & Co.	7%	12-ins.	1,600	.....	.....
" 9	Wolverine, S.D., Man., O'Hara Co.	7%	15-ins.	1,500	.....	.....
	Total			$11,200		

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized	$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid Up	12,900,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits,	14,300,000
Total Assets	270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

360 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
Thirty-three Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

BRITISH WEST INDIES

ANTIGUA—St. John's; BAHAMAS—Nassau; BARBADOS—Bridgetown; DOMINICA—Roseau; GRENADA—St. George's; JAMAICA—Kingston; ST. KITTS—Basseterre; TRINIDAD—Port of Spain and San Fernando; BRITISH HONDURAS—Belize. BRITISH GUIANA—Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Rose Hall (Corentyne).

LONDON, ENGLAND
Bank Bldgs., Princes St., E.C.

NEW YORK CITY
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES.

Montreal Trust Company

INCORPORATED 1889.

CAPITAL: Paid-up, $1,000,000.00 Rest, $750,000.00

DIRECTORS:
Sir Herbert S. Holt, President.
A. J. Brown, K.C., Vice-President.

Sir W. M. Aitken, Bart., M.P.
J. E. Aldred
Geo. Caverhill
C. A. Crosbie
Hon. N. Curry
Hon. R. Dandurand
G. H. Duggan
Hon. W. J. Hanna
F. P. Jones
Wm. Molson Macpherson
C. E. Neill
Hugh Paton
E. L. Pease
James Redmond
F. W. Ross
Hon. W. B. Ross
A. Haig Sims
Stuart Strathy

V. J. Hughes - General Manager.

142 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL,

Capital Fully Paid, $1,000,000. Reserve Fund, $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.

R. B. Angus
A. Baumgarten
A. D. Braithwaite
E. J. Chamberlin
H. R. Drummond
C. B. Gordon
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.
E. B. Greenshields
C. R. Hosmer
Sir William Macdonald
Hon. R. Mackay
Capt. Herbert Molson
Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

A. E. Holt, Manager.

TORONTO BRANCH, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING, YONGE & QUEEN STREETS.
BRUCE L. SMITH - - - - Manager.

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

Head Office - - - - - 346 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

J. T. GORDON, Esq., President
(President, Gordon, Ironsides & Fares Co., Ltd.)

W. E. LUGSDIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
WILLIAM HARVEY, B.L., Vice-President and Managing Director

Authorized Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Subscribed and Fully Paid	750,000.00
Reserve	455,000.00
Total Assets	15,250,000.00

Acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Etc.

Insure your Estate against mismanagement and loss by making your Will appointing this Company your Executor and Trustee. Will forms supplied free. All business of a trust nature transacted.

The impartiality of the acts of a TRUST COMPANY and its freedom from improper influences are some of the advantages offered by

THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES

We will gladly discuss this matter with you.

CAPITAL ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED	$1,171,700.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE	860,225.00

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG.
BRANCHES: SASKATOON, REGINA, EDMONTON, CALGARY, VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA.

THE UNION TRUST CO., Limited

HENRY F. GOODERHAM, President
Hon. E. G. Stevenson—Vice-Presidents—H. S. Strathy.
J. M. McWhinney, Gen. Mgr.
Chartered Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Etc.
Capital Paid-up, $1,000,000. Reserve, $950,000.
Winnipeg, Man. TORONTO London, Eng.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

PRESIDENT W. S. DINNICK
[illegible]

AUTHORIZED UNDER DOMINION CHARTER TO ACT THROUGHOUT CANADA AS

1. Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian.
2. Receiver, Liquidator, Assignee, Curator.
3. Agent for any person or persons holding any of the foregoing offices.
4. Agent for the Investment of Funds and guaranteeing of interest thereon.
5. Transfer Agents, Registrar and Trustees for the Issue of Stock or Bonds of Financial and Industrial Companies.
6. Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate.
7. Management of Sinking Funds of Municipalities and Companies.
8. Agent for Companies and Individuals for the Investment of Funds and the Collection of Income.

80 KING ST. EAST TELEPHONE M. 3717 TORONTO

AN ESTATE FREE OF DEBT

Many investors purchase real estate by means of instalments, payable monthly or yearly, thus making ownership possible in time.

In the event of death before the payments are completed, however, the estate is bequeathed, encumbered with debt, and the heirs may not be able to continue the payments.

And it might easily result that the whole of the investment would be lost to the beneficiaries.

Life insurance also constitutes an estate payable by instalments, but death ends the obligation to make payments, and the estate is handed down intact.

Every man who has dependent relatives or friends should have a substantial portion of his investments in the form of life insurance, since the payment of the first premium creates for them an estate free of debt.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
WATERLOO ONTARIO

British Colonial Fire Insurance Co.
2 Place d'Armes, Montreal
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

THE
CANADA NATIONAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, $1,820,752.82

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

Prosperous and Progressive

Up-to-date business methods, backed by an unbroken record of fair-dealing with its policyholders, have achieved for the Sun Life of Canada a phenomenal growth.

More than 166,000 of its policies are now in force for assurances, totalling over $265,000,000—much the largest amount carried by any Canadian life company.

Sun Life of Canada Policies are safe and profitable Policies to buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

EDMONTON
SASKATOON
VICTORIA
CALGARY
VANCOUVER
REGINA
WINNIPEG
OTTAWA
QUEBEC
MONTREAL
TORONTO
TEMPERATE
FREEZING

Escape The Frost!
In Victoria or Vancouver, B.C.

Canada's own Winter Resorts and spend your Money at Home.

Average Sunshine 5½ Hours Daily

Splendid roads for Motoring—Golf the Year round—Fishing, Hunting and Shooting.

Three Superb Trains Leave Toronto Each Week

Get full particulars, through Tickets and Reservations from nearest C.N.R. Agent, or write General Passenger Depts., Toronto, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec, or Winnipeg, Man.

Travel Canadian Northern All The Way

Municipal Bond Sales for 1915

COMPILED, REVISED AND TABULATED FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS

¶ A list of original purchasers, price and income basis of the Municipal Bonds sold in 1915, showing purpose, amount, interest rate and maturity of each issue. The names of the borrowing States, Counties, Cities, etc., are arranged alphabetically.

PRICE $5.00 PER COPY

THE BOND BUYER
The Authority on Municipal Bonds
25 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK, N.Y.

Investors' Information Bureau

Any subscriber to The Post may write the Investors' Information Bureau for special information on any Canadian security, or other financial matter in which he may be interested. Inquiries are treated confidentially, and answered by mail.

This service is free to subscribers, but inquirers should enclose stamp for reply.

THE CREDIT MEN'S JOURNAL
A NATIONAL PUBLICATION

Devoted to the interest of Credit Men

It reviews the latest Legal Decisions. It contains the latest Amendments passed by the Legislatures of the Provinces and the Dominion, which every credit man should know.

CREDIT MEN'S JOURNAL, 605 Ashdown Block, Winnipeg

Enclosed please find one dollar, for which please send every month, post paid, for one year, copy of Credit Men's Journal.

Name ....
Address ....

INVESTORS' INSURANCE NOTES

IMPERIAL LIFE WRITES OVER TEN MILLIONS

Gratifying Financial Statement Presented at Annual Meeting This Week.

ANALYSIS OF INVESTMENTS

Proportion of Bonds to Mortgages Has Changed Markedly Since War Started, Much More Money Being Placed in Former.

There was a fine spirit of optimism in evidence at the Imperial Life Assurance Company's annual meeting, which was held in the board room of the company in the head office building, Toronto, on Wednesday last. A gratifying attendance of shareholders, policyholders and agents was present and the proceedings, which lasted over two hours, held the interest and attention of the gathering throughout. It was the first life company annual of the year and the Imperial struck a pace with its report which will tax the energies of the other companies to equal.

The outstanding features of the financial statement were elaborated upon in the addresses of the president, G. A. Morrow, and the vice-president, E. T. Malone, K.C. Mr. Morrow referred with pride to the company's splendid showing in the items of new business secured and of gain in business in force. Assurances issued and revived during the year exceeded the ten million dollar mark by over half a million dollars, being more than two million dollars greater than in 1915. Concurrently, the total of assurances in force grew from $48,965,748 to $55,084,130. The president hazarded the statement that the percentage of gain in business in force in relation to new business secured would be the largest shown by any life company in Canada in 1916.

Investments.

In connection with the statement of assets, Mr. Morrow presented a comparative table showing how the percentage of the company's funds invested in various forms of securities had varied between 1913, the year before the war, and 1916. This table indicates the following results:—

	1913	1916
Mortgages	66.5%	44.8%
Bonds and debentures	10.4%	30.7%
Loans on policies, etc.	11.6%	13.8%
Real estate	3.4%	2.9%
Bank stock	.3%	.2%
Cash	1.7%	1.7%
Other assets	6.1%	5.9%
	100.0%	100.0%

Since the war the Imperial Life, stated Mr. Morrow, had taken advantage of the extremely favorable opportunities existing for investing in high grade bonds and debentures, to increase their holdings in these securities. The sum of $2,835,365, of which over one million dollars had been used for the purchase of Dominion and provincial bonds, had been put into bonds and debentures. The price at which these bonds had been secured gave a yield of 5.80 per cent on the average, while it spoke well for the skill with which the money had been invested that the market value of the securities at present exceeded their book value by $70,000. That is to say, they could be sold for that much more than the price of purchase. The yield, he further pointed out, was about 1¼ per cent. higher than that which prevailed prior to the war.

High Yield on Mortgages

The company's holdings of first mortgages on real estate were still the largest item in the statement of assets. Of these the company held 2,484 carefully selected and well-distributed loans, averaging $2,340 each and placed almost entirely on improved farm lands in the western provinces. These gave an average yield of 7.80 per cent. While the yield on mortgages was considerably higher than in the case of bonds and debentures, Mr. Morrow pointed out that as a life company investment, bonds possessed certain advantages which tended largely to offset the difference in interest yield. The absence of expense in connection with bonds and the long period over which the investment extended, synchronizing with the long terms of life contracts, were points in favor of the latter form of security.

Mr. Malone, the vice-president, dealt with two features in particular in his remarks, the strength of the company's policyholders' reserves and the low percentage of death claims. He stated that he believed the Imperial Life's reserves to be on a stronger basis than those of any other company. These reserves now amounted to $10,021,809, as compared with $9,057,508 at the end of 1915. They represented an amount which the company actually owes its policyholders and annuitants, which is held expressly for them alone and which, if accumulated at only 3 per cent., would, with the future premiums, enable the company to pay every death and endowment claim as they severally matured. Mr. Malone added that the Imperial Life was the only company having all its reserves on a 3 per cent. basis. As death losses represented the difference between the reserve on the policies which became claims and the claims themselves, it followed that the higher the reserve the less the loss by death during the year.

Death Claims for the Year.

Of 214 death claims during 1916, 92 resulted from the war. The total death claims were 69 per cent. of the normal table mortality, but omitting the war claims, ordinary losses were only 40 per cent. of the expected, a remarkably good showing. In the case of death claims arising out of the war, Mr. Malone stated that the policy was to pay the claims when the certificate from the Minister of Militia to the next of kin was corroborated by satisfactory evidence of death received from comrades of the deceased.

The following table gives a comparison of the principal items in the 1916 statement with corresponding items in the statement for 1915:—

	1915	1916
Ins. in force	$48,965,748	$55,084,130
Ins. iss. and revived	8,484,544	10,507,380
First mortgages	6,072,979	5,806,078
Bonds & debentures	2,439,198	3,988,449
Loans on policies, etc.	1,659,004	1,786,406
Total assets	11,591,483	12,974,417
Reserves for ins and and annuities	9,057,508	10,021,809
Cash income, prems and interest	2,362,886	2,659,418
Policyholders' net surplus	1,671,993	1,948,463
Payments to policyholders	536,407	650,110
Int. on investments	641,802	720,451
Ave. int. earned	6.84%	6.73%

MUST INSURE HIM.

Court Decides Case in Favor of Soldier With Premiums in Arrears.

The appellate division at Osgoode Hall on Tuesday last decided that when a man dons the khaki it does not affect his insurability so far as his contract with an insurance company is concerned. The question arose in connection with the case of Sergeant James E. Sussex, of London, Ont., who was insured in the Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., in favor of his mother, for $3,000. He allowed his premiums to get into arrears after he entered the C.E.F. and brought action for a declaration that his insurance was valid and subsisting on the payment of arrears. Justice Lennox gave judgment in his favor. It was contended on behalf of the company that where premiums have got into arrears the insured must give "evidence of insurability" to secure the reinstatement of his policy.

VALUE OF ENQUIRIES.

Believed That Number of Fires is Lessened by This Means.

In every particular, the report of the Montreal Fire Commission for 1916 shows a decrease in the number of fires as compared with 1915. With regard to lessening the number of fires and also dealing with the question of insurance, Fire Commissioner Latulippe says:

"The lessening of the number of fires is due to the enquiries that we have conducted. It must not be thought that because an enquiry does not result in the arrest of anyone that it has been insufficient. The aim of the criminal is to obtain from insurance companies an amount of money higher than the actual value of the losses. Numbers of enquiries have resulted in the lessening of the amounts claimed by a considerable amount; others have resulted in the reduction of two-thirds following an enquiry. During the time I have been a Fire Commissioner, I have found that all those who previously had decided on big amounts of profits have not been successful. They have become more prudent. Others who presented heavy claims have also been the subject of disappointment."

NEW BUSINESS OF CANADA LIFE TWENTY MILLIONS

Company Reports Largest Aggregate in its History.

5.85% ON INVESTMENTS

Large Increases Shown in Almost Every Department of the Company's Activities for the Year Just Closed.

At the seventieth annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company, held on Thursday last, a statement was presented, which, was received with every evidence of gratification by the large gathering of shareholders and policy-holders present on the occasion. With new business issued of over twenty millions, and with an increase of over nine millions in business in force, all previous records in the history of the company were shattered.

The outstanding features of the 1916 report as contrasted with the 1915 report are as follows:

	1915.	1916.
New policies paid for in year	$ 14,214,776	$ 19,037,146
New premiums paid in cash	579,156	767,312
Total ins. in force	160,928,592	169,964,803
Total assets	56,217,061	59,239,183
Total liabilities	49,793,980	43,195,506
Death claims	2,298,920	2,364,230
Surrenders	286,467	612,119
Policyholders' surp.	5,423,081	6,043,677

The payments to policy-holders and their representatives during the year amounted to $4,129,330. This compares with $7,822,201 in 1915. The latter figure, however, included $2,604,350, which was the amount of the five yearly distribution of policyholders' dividends made in that year. Omitting this amount, the 1915 payment is still found to be in excess of the 1916 payment. The chief difference is seen to be in the item of endowments matured, these totalling $1,102,721 in 1915, as compared with only $156,198.18 in 1916. Death and disability claims are very slightly in excess of those in 1915, the increase shown being due to war claims and not to ordinary claims, which were even less than usual.

Investments.

The company's holdings of Government, municipal and other bonds, stocks and debentures have increased during the year from $19,751,728 to $22,071,349, while mortgages on real estate have only gone up from $20,760,868 to $21,127,217. That is to say, bonds and debentures have changed places with mortgage loans as the largest item in the statement of assets. The rate of interest earned on the company's investments was stated to be 5.85 per cent., which was slightly better than in 1915.

The total assets, which are now $59,239,183, show an increase of over $3,000,000. As evidence of the conservative way in which the company estimates the value of its securities, it is worth noting that the sum of $159,470 was written off securities on re-valuation, this comparing with $62,778 in 1915.

Policy reserves have been increased by $2,001,794 to $50,096,237. After providing for an addition to the contingent reserve, bringing it up to $400,000 and allotting $489,970 to those entitled to share during 1916, the net surplus amounts to $6,043,677. The surplus earned during the year was $1,210,559.

The Meeting.

A pleasing feature of the annual meeting was the presence of the veteran director, Adam Brown, now in his ninety-first year, who received an ovation when he appeared, and who for the fifty-third time moved the vote of thanks to the staff. His address, which was of some length, was delivered with all the fire and enthusiasm of a young man, and at its conclusion three ringing cheers were given for the eloquent speaker.

H. C. Cox, president and general manager of the company, who presided, took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the fact that the meeting was the seventieth in the history of the company to give a concise and illuminating account of its progress since its inception in 1847. His address was listened to with marked interest by those present.

A vote of thanks to the president and directors was moved by J. W. Woods and responded to on behalf of the board by Leighton McCarthy, K.C.

Incorporated 1851.
Western Assurance Company
(Fire, Explosion, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Assets over - - - - - $ 4,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization over - - $63,000,000.00
W. R. BROCK, President. W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager. C. C. FOSTER, Secretary.

Chief Office for Canada, TORONTO
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

CAST OVER IN YOUR MIND

the families you know that have benefited by Life Insurance — have, perhaps, been saved from actual destitution by the money paid by the Life Insurance Company.

Think of the many families you know that MIGHT HAVE been saved from poverty and hardship had the head of the family had foresight and wisdom enough to insure his life.

Then—consider which of the two you wish YOUR family to be—the benefited, or the "might have been."

The Great-West Life Assurance Company's Policies are widely known for their liberality and value. Premium rates are low—the conditions of the Policies are liberal and clearly expressed—and the profits being paid to Policyholders are satisfactory in the highest degree.

Write for information. The Company will be pleased to advise and inform those needing Insurance—without the slightest obligation to insure. State age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
Dept. "G."
Head Office - Winnipeg
In requesting information ask for a Desk Calendar for 1917.

British America Assurance Co.
(Fire, Hail, Ocean Marine and Inland Marine Insurance)
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: W. R. Brock, President; W. B. Meikle, Vice-President and General Manager; Robert Bickerdike, M.P.; John Aird, Alfred Cooper (London, Eng.) H. C. Cox, D. B. Hanna, John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., W. B. Meikle, Geo. A. Morrow, Augustus Myers, Lt.-Col. Frederic Nicholls, Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, E. R. Wood.
Assets, Over - - - - $ 2,500,000.00
Losses Paid Since Organization Over - - $39,000,000.00

The UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
CAPITAL:—
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED £6,000,000
Paid-up Capital..£2,000,000
Reserve Fund....£1,960,000 Together £3,960,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......£4,000,000
Total Capital and Reserve £7,960,000
Head Office: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. (Chairman).
Arthur P. Blake, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chichester.
John Dennistoun, Esq.
Hugh D. Flower, Esq.
Charles A. Galton, Esq.
S. R. Livingston-Learmonth, Esq.
William R. Mewburn, Esq.
The Hon. A. R. Mills, M.P.
Robert C. Nesbitt, Esq.
Frederick G. Parbury, Esq.
Sir Westby B. Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Manager—ARTHUR C. WILLIS.
Assistant Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME.
The Bank has 41 Branches in VICTORIA, 39 in NEW SOUTH WALES, 19 in QUEENSLAND, 14 in SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 22 in WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 3 in TASMANIA, and 44 in NEW ZEALAND. Drafts upon these Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout the world. Commercial and Circular Travelling Credits issued — available throughout the world. Cable Transfers are also made. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.
Paid-up Capital - - £2,000,000
Rest & undivided profits £800,986
Head Office
St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
Cashier and Gen. Manager, Adam Tait. Secretary, A. K. Wright.
London Office, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Wm. Wallace, Manager.
Glasgow Office, Exchange Square.
A. Dennistoun, Agent.
167 Branches throughout Scotland

Banking business of every description transacted. Accounts opened and agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Bills, Cheques and other documents collected. Drafts, Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued—available throughout the world. Cable transfers are also made. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Correspondence invited.

MORTGAGE LOANS AND REALTY

IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES IN BUILDING MART

December Permits Show Substantial Increase Over Those of Year Ago.

TORONTO MAKES BIG GAIN

For the Year, 47 Canadian Cities Report Increase of Approximately 17 Per Cent., Which is Spread Over the Whole Country.

In last week's issue of the FINANCIAL POST, preliminary returns from twenty-five cities, covering building permits for 1916, were published. These gave a general indication that an improvement in building operations running to about 32 per cent., had been made during the year. It is now possible to give a more general statement of the results for 1916 as compared with 1915.

The table appearing below contains reports from 47 Canadian cities. It shows aggregate permits for the year of $40,557,181. The same cities reported $34,602,762 in building permits for 1915, so that the increase has been nearly six million dollars. This works out roughly at 17 per cent. Had it not been for the exceptionally large falling off in the permits issued in Montreal, amounting to over three million dollars, a very much better showing would have been made for the year.

Largest Gains and Losses

The most important building gains made during the year have been registered by Toronto, Port Arthur, Chatham, Vancouver, Hamilton and Windsor. The heaviest declines were reported by Montreal, Maisonneuve, London and Regina. Changes in other cities were smaller and for the most part were indicative of greater activity in the building industry.

Comparing east and west, it is seen that both sections of the country have enjoyed advances. In fact the west has done better proportionately than the east. Whereas in 29 eastern cities the gain has been just short of four millions, in 18 western cities it has been just under two millions. As, however, the western gain has been made on a total for 1915 of $5,426,061, whereas the eastern gain has been made on a total of nearly thirty millions, it follows that the percentage of increase in the case of western cities has been considerably greater than in the case of eastern cities.

December's Showing.

December figures for all Canada indicate that the improvement in building conditions which began early in the year has continued to its end. There was a net gain for the month of $2,256,606. This increase, however, was not at all general. The heavy gain in Toronto due to the inclusion in its figures of the cost of part of the new Union Station and the smaller gains in 23 of the remaining 46 cities reporting, were largely offset by the decline in Montreal, which fell back to $1,745,225 for the month.

Western cities continue to show up satisfactorily. Out of 18 reporting only five gave declines and these were all small amounts. On the other hand, Vancouver was up from $27,180, its figure for December, 1915, to $286,365. Winnipeg gained $23,100; Edmonton $20,500, and Point Grey $20,975. The west has still a long way to go to recover its old-time building activity, but its position showed substantial improvement at the end of 1916.

In the east, Halifax went back $75,000; St. John, $20,875, and Quebec $23,947. There were also declines in Kingston, London and Windsor, but notwithstanding these and the greater loss recorded by Montreal, the net result for the month was a gain for 29 eastern cities of $1,919,446.

QUEBEC.

Good Increase in Building Permits for 1916 is Reported.

The report of the building operations in the city of Quebec during the past year is under preparation at the City Hall and will show an increase over the previous year, in value, of $335,815. The total estimated value of buildings for which permits were issued in 1916 amounts to $2,912,157, as compared with $2,576,342 in 1915. The number of permits issued in 1916 was 1,046, as against 1,144 in 1915. The decrease of 100 permits shows that the average value of the buildings erected was higher than last year.

LONDON.

Last Year Was Not So Good As Previous, but Outlook More Satisfactory.

Although reports from London indicate that the activity in real estate during 1916 was not so marked as in 1915, there was a distinct improvement during the latter months and the outlook for 1917 is regarded as bright in relation to the conditions which have existed since the outbreak of the war. The number of transfers during 1916 totalled 866, the properties having an assessed value of $997,021 and the prices realized totaling $1,347,386; the assessed value was therefore 73.9 per cent. of the selling price. This compares with a total of 951 transfers during 1915, representing properties worth an assessed value of $1,264,165, on which the total selling price was $1,738,383; the assessed value in this instance was 72.7 per cent. of the amount realized. During the month of December there were 62 transfers, as compared with 56 transfers during the same month in 1915. On the 62 transactions the assessed value of the property was $109,300 and the total realized $145,759. The assessed value was 74 per cent. of the amount realized, as compared with 72 per cent. for December, 1915.

BUILDING PERMITS for MONTH of DECEMBER

EASTERN CITIES.

	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1915	Change	12 mos. 1916	12 mos. 1915	Change
MARITIMES—						
Halifax	$ 51,820	$ 127,128—	$ 75,308	$ 1,226,329	$ 1,063,985+	$ 162,244
St. John	2,000	22,875—	20,875	464,350	346,275+	118,075
Sydney	8,200	2,580+	5,620	128,105	198,102—	69,997
QUEBEC—						
Montreal	299,200	2,044,425—	1,745,225	5,334,184	8,511,221—	3,177,037
Quebec	89,069	113,016—	23,947	2,913,157	2,578,042+	335,115
Westmount	8,064	300+	7,764	545,754	589,405—	43,651
Maisonneuve	Nil	7,000—	7,000	194,340	651,800—	457,460
ONTARIO—						
Brantford	5,735	11,515—	5,780	282,617	235,600+	47,077
Chatham	1,046,125	8,821+	1,037,304	1,338,924	247,710+	1,091,214
Fort William	15,000	800+	14,200	414,025	639,735—	225,710
Galt	16,000	Nil+	16,000	253,795	140,149+	113,646
Guelph	43,750	2,710+	41,040	155,222	215,497—	60,275
Hamilton	112,400	77,740+	34,660	2,405,781	1,524,518+	881,263
Kitchener	13,825	4,900+	8,925	324,838	334,804—	9,966
Kingston	2,870	40,628—	37,758	184,321	244,088—	59,767
London	18,705	24,270—	5,565	926,125	1,207,630—	281,505
North Bay	Nil	10,000—	10,000	15,870	125,228—	109,358
Ottawa	41,125	31,450+	9,675	1,530,400	1,585,085—	54,685
Port Arthur	6,272	1,076+	5,196	1,565,095	83,625+	1,481,470
St. Catharines	33,945	50,570—	16,625	616,515	446,121+	170,394
St. Thomas	4,700	320+	4,380	141,165	130,050+	11,106
Stratford	115	4,320—	4,205	190,619	209,800—	19,181
Sudbury	1,800	1,950—	150	165,500	103,515+	61,985
Toronto	3,428,848	696,863+	2,731,985	9,881,671	6,651,889+	3,229,782
Welland	11,225	19,635—	8,410	202,587	191,232+	11,355
Windsor	87,400	126,600—	39,200	1,508,330	720,870+	787,460
Woodstock	3,640	300+	3,340	90,258	88,806+	1,452
Peterborough	1,025	1,620—	595	128,040	98,610+	29,430
Smith's Falls	Nil	Nil	....	13,700	13,300+	400
Total 29 East Cities..	$5,352,858	$3,433,412+	$1,919,446	$33,141,677	$29,176,701+	$3,964,976
MANITOBA—						
WESTERN CITIES.						
Brandon	Nil	1,200—	1,200	246,748	36,125+	210,623
St. Boniface	Nil	2,600—	2,600	135,392	213,260—	77,868
Winnipeg .. .. ..,.	28,900	5,800+	23,100	2,507,300	1,826,300+	681,000
ALBERTA—						
Lethbridge	4,895	1,240+	3,655	84,122	55,010+	29,112
Calgary	9,200	7,550+	1,650	663,500	152,550+	510,950
Edmonton	20,500	Nil+	20,500	228,640	288,375—	59,735
Red Deer	Nil	Nil	....	29,180	15,285+	13,895
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Kamloops	Nil	500—	500	7,700	12,020—	4,320
New Westminster ..	1,700	1,335+	365	85,307	85,130+	177
Vancouver	286,365	27,180+	259,185	2,412,889	1,593,229+	819,660
Victoria	23,875	15,400+	8,475	170,265	292,450—	122,185
Nanaimo	Nil	Nil	....	14,606	57,530—	42,924
Vernon	75	650—	575	17,880	7,330+	10,550
Point Grey	23,125	2,150+	20,975	89,130	168,095—	78,965
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Moose Jaw	125	10,500—	10,375	318,945	90,722+	228,223
Yorkton	1,550	200+	1,350	35,675	48,385—	12,710
Regina	2,655	400+	2,255	222,075	464,065—	241,990
Saskatoon	15,600	4,700+	10,900	146,150	20,200+	125,950
Total 18 West Cities.	$ 418,565	$ 81,405+	$ 337,160	$ 7,415,504	$ 5,426,061+	$1,989,443
Total 47 Cities	$5,771,423	$3,514,817+	$2,256,606	$40,557,181	$34,602,762+	$5,954,419

At Ford, Ont., 102 building permits were issued during the year 1916, for a total value of about $250,000. The great majority of these permits were for the erection of workingmen's homes to be sold for $1,500 to $2,000. This class of residence has been in good demand in Ford. Reports indicate that the outlook for the present year is that there will be even greater activity in the erection of structures of the class referred to.

CANADA LANDED.

Dividend of Five Per Cent. Declared—Will Have Good Report.

The directors of the Canada Landed and National Investment Company have declared the usual dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, for the quarter ending December 31, the close of the company's financial year. The annual meeting will be held next month, and the POST understands that a very satisfactory statement will be presented to the shareholders. The interest payments on the mortgages held by the company have been promptly met in the majority of cases. The conditions in the West, as will be reflected by the annual report, are improving all the time. The farmers are going in for mixed farming on a much larger scale and a grain crop failure, or partial failure, does not leave them stranded as was the case up [illegible] a few years ago.

DOMINION MILK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 9th day of December, 1916, incorporating Gertrude Mary Jose, Ida Bergey, Kate Rebecca Broddy and Loretta Duggan, stenographers; Howard McLachie McCance, chauffeur; Leo Henry Baker, manager; William Howard Walter, student-at-law; Gordon Nicholas Shaver and Alexander Robertson Cochrane, solicitors; and George Duncan Egar, Esquire, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz: (a) To carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in both wholesale and retail and producers of dairy, farm and garden produce of all kinds and of milk, cream, cocoa, chocolates and all beverages and all foods, composition and supplies into which milk and cream, chocolate or cocoa or any products of the same enter as component parts and food products of every kind and description; (b) To acquire by purchase or otherwise and work farms, ranches and any other property, real or personal for the purposes of the company; (c) To raise, kill and slaughter cattle and other farm animals for export or local trade as dressed beef or in cans; (d) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, erect, build and work refrigerator elevators, warehouses, abattoirs, machinery, works and appliances, cars, bottles, bottle-stoppers and boxes as may be necessary for the company's business; (e) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam or other vessels for the purposes of the company, also build and operate railway cars as the company's business may demand; (f) To manufacture and produce steam and gas and acquire, develop and utilize water-powers for the purpose of milling and for generating electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes in connection with the buildings and other works of the company with authority to sell or otherwise dispose of any surplus of gas, electricity or power generated by the company's works and construct and operate lines for the sale and conveyance of such surplus power, subject always to all provincial and municipal laws and regulations in that behalf; (g) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise), which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (h) To buy, sell, handle and deal, both wholesale and retail in commodities, articles and things of all kinds which can conveniently be dealt in by the company in connection with any of its objects; (i) To purchase or otherwise acquire any formulae, receipts, processes, letters patent, trade-marks, trade names or copyrights, relating to the products of the company, or any rights or interests in the same or in the mode of manufacturing or selling the same; (j) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire patents, concessions and like conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use of any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company or the acquisition of which may seem to benefit the company and to use, exercise, develop and grant licenses in respect to or otherwise deal with all or any of the same; (k) To apply for, acquire and enjoy any concessions, franchise, right, privilege or power which any government or public authority, federal, provincial, municipal or local or any corporation or other public body may be lawfully empowered or authorized to make or grant; (l) To promote or assist in the promotion of any company or companies carrying on business similar in whole or in part to that of this company; to act as agents for any company, partnership or person carrying on a similar business, and to carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the above businesses or objects, or calculated to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights for the time being; (m) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the assets, business, property, privileges, contracts, rights, obligations and liabilities of any person or company carrying on a business similar thereto or possessed of property suitable for the purposes thereof or which is capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the business of which the company may be hereby empowered to purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to pay for the same in stock, bonds, debentures or securities of the company; (n) To amalgamate with any other company having objects similar to those of this company; to lease, sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, turn to account or otherwise dispose of or deal with the property and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may deem fit, including shares, debentures or securities of any company; (o) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits or union of interests with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit the company, and to make advances to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (p) To distribute among the members of the company in kind, shares, debentures, securities or property belonging to the company; to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects similar to those of the company or carrying on any business which is germane to the objects for which the company is incorporated; (q) To issue shares of the company as paid up in payment of any assets purchased by the company or, with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered or for any other consideration which may be deemed just and sufficient by the directors; (r) To take, or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; (s) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other companies having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company; (t) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the company's capital or any debentures or shares of the company or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business; (u) And generally to do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated; (v) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of and incidental to the incorporation and organization of the company. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Dominion Milk Corporation, Limited," with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into 12,500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

BLUE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1916, incorporating Reginald Herbert Montague Temple and Archibald James Reid, barristers-at-law; George Norman Limpricht, William Bowler and Frederick Charles Allen, clerks, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire coal fields and coal lands, ore bearing properties, mineral lands, mining locations, mining and surface rights, timber limits, wood lands, and timber lands, oil fields and privileges, natural gas lands and properties, water lots, water powers and privileges and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses; (b) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate and manage: (1) mines of coal, iron or other minerals whatsoever; oil wells and wells of natural gas, or any products or by-products of any of them, mining structures, plant mills, pipe lines, buildings, machinery and appliances of every description; (2) power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, gas, electric or other powers and structures and plant for any form of heating and lighting; provided, however, that the sale, transmission or distribution of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf; (3) steamships and vessels, piers, docks, drydocks, wharves, slips, basins and all incidental structures and appliances; (4) bridges, roads, tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, aerial carriers, rails and ways of every description, yards and tracks for the storage or handling of any of the company's products or for the delivery thereof to adjacent railways; and (5) offices, stores, shops, grain elevators, hotels, boarding houses, dwellings, workmen's houses, restaurants and buildings of every description; (c) To purchase, sell and deal in any manufactures, products or by-products of the works hereinbefore specified, or any commodities, merchandise or manufactures which may be conveniently handled therewith, and are germane to the objects herein specified; (d) To purchase, acquire, sell and deal in any exclusive rights, patent rights, privileges or licenses in connection with the business of the company; (e) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, of any company with which the company may have business relations and authorized to conduct any business within or similar to the powers of the company; (f) To issue and allot, as fully paid up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any property, movable or immovable, property rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, licenses, concession, stock, bonds and debentures, or other assets or things which it may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted, or to pay for same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company, and with the approval of the shareholders, for services rendered to the company; (g) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to, or to amalgamate with any such company; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits or union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorized to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to and act as employer, agent or manager of any such person or company, and to carry on the business of and to guarantee the contracts of or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers and to guarantee the securities issued or to be issued either conditionally or upon any condition, the bonds, debentures or other securities of any such company, and to take, hold, or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold, or re-issue with or without guarantee or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company or which the company may have power to dispose of; (j) To acquire by purchase or otherwise, hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will, and securities of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company, and to promote or assist in promoting any such other company or any subsidiary company, and to pay out of the funds of the company the costs and expenses of such promotion or assistance. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Blue Diamond Coal Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, divided into 15,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

GIBBONS MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LTD.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1916, incorporating Samuel Henry Gibbons, manager; John Watson Franks, gentleman; William Joseph Hodgson, accountant; Lonson Cheeseman Laishley and Ernest Ireland, salesmen, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To manufacture, buy, sell and deal in all classes of automobiles, motor wagons, motor trucks, cars operated by steam, gasoline, electric or any other power, automobile and motor parts, accessories, and everything appertaining to the manufacture and trade of the above named; (b) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business, or calculated either directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights, and to manufacture, buy, sell, or deal in goods, wares and merchandise; (c) To acquire and own the assets, property, privileges, franchises, contracts, leases, real estate and other rights of any individual, firm or company doing a similar business, and generally the business of any person, firm or company exercising or carrying on a trade which this company is authorized to carry on; (d) To act as agent for any other person or companies in the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of all products concerning the objects for which the company is incorporated; (e) To do all acts and exercise all powers and carry on all business incidental to the carrying out of the objects for which the company is incorporated; (f) To issue paid-up shares for the payment in whole or in part of any property, real or personal, movable or immovable, rights, claims, privileges, concessions or other advantages which the company may lawfully acquire; (g) To apply for and acquire or to obtain by purchase or otherwise and on any terms, letters patent of inventions, patent rights, processes, licenses, trade-marks, copyrights, or any privileges of a like nature for or in connection with any matter, article or subject convenient for the business of the company, and to turn the same to account by manufacturing, working the same or granting licenses in respect thereof or otherwise. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Gibbons Motor Car Company, Limited," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 1,000 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

ATLANTIC COAST DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1916, incorporating Richard Armstrong Nevitt and William Lunan, accountant, George Norman Limpricht and Harry Reeve Burrows, clerks, and Elsie Frederica Mayo, stenographers, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire coal fields and coal lands, ore bearing properties, mineral lands, mining locations, mining and surface rights, timber limits, wood lands, and timber lands, oil fields and privileges, natural gas lands and properties, water lots, water powers and privileges and other rights, privileges, easements and licenses; (b) To lay out, construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, maintain, operate and manage: (1) Mines of coal, iron or other minerals whatsoever, oil wells and wells of natural gas or any products or by products of any of them, mining structures, plant mills, pipe lines, buildings, machinery and appliances of every description; (2) Power houses, structures, plant and equipment for the development, generation, transmission or utilization of water, steam, gas, electric or other powers and structures and plant for any form of heating and lighting; provided, however, that the sale, transmission or distribution of electric, pneumatic, hydraulic or other power or force beyond the lands of the company shall be subject to local and municipal regulations in that behalf; (3) Steamships and vessels, piers, docks, dry-docks, wharves, slips, basins and all incidental structures and appliances; (4) Bridges, roads, tramways on lands owned or controlled by the company, aerial carriers, trails and ways of every description, yards and tracks for the storage or handling of any of the company's products or for the delivery thereof to adjacent railways; and (5) Offices, stores, shops, grain elevators, hotels, boarding houses, dwellings, workmen's houses, restaurants and buildings of every description; (c) To purchase, sell and deal in any manufactures, products or by-products of the works hereinbefore specified, or any commodities, merchandise or manufactures which may be conveniently handled therewith, and are germane to the objects herein specified; (d) To purchase, acquire, sell and deal in any exclusive rights, patent rights, privileges or licenses in connection with the business of the company; (e) To guarantee any indebtedness, whether bonded or otherwise, of any company with which the company may have business relations and authorized to conduct any business within or similar to the powers of the company; (f) To issue and allot with the approval of the shareholders, as fully paid-up, shares of the company hereby incorporated in payment or part payment for any services rendered or for any property, movable or immovable, property rights, lease, business, franchise, undertaking, powers, privileges, licenses, concession, stock, bonds and debentures, or other assets or things which it may lawfully acquire by virtue of the powers hereby granted, or to pay for same or any part thereof in bonds, debentures or other securities of this company; (g) To acquire the stock, securities or undertaking of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company, or to transfer its undertaking or assets to, or to amalgamate with any such company; (h) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, or to amalgamate with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which this company is authorised to engage in or carry on, and to lend money to and act as employer, agent or manager of any such person or company, and to carry on the business of and to guarantee the contracts of, or to otherwise assist any such person or company or any customers, and to guarantee the securities issued or to be issued either conditionally or upon any condition, the bonds, debentures or other securities of any such company, and to take, hold or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, notwithstanding the provisions of section 44 of the said Act, and to sell, hold or re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (i) To distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind any property of the company, and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures or other securities belonging to the company, or which the company may have power to dispose of; (j) To acquire by purchase or otherwise hold, sell and deal in the business, assets, good-will and securities of any other company having for one of its objects the exercise of any of the powers of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as to benefit the company and to promote or assist in promoting any such other company or any subsidiary company, and to pay out of the funds of the company the costs and expenses of such promotion or assistance. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Atlantic Coast Development Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 11th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secreary of State.

THE TALBOT RANCH, LIMITED.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1916, incorporating Henry Talbot, Arthur William Talbot, Harry Talbot, Joshua Ingham and George Sparkhall, live stock commission merchants, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(a) To carry on the business of ranching, to purchase and otherwise acquire, breed, raise, improve, sell and deal in live stock of every kind and live stock products, to carry on by wholesale or otherwise the business of producers, purchasers, shippers of and dealers in agricultural products, including prepared products, live stock and farm supplies; (b) To purchase, lease, take in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property or any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business or capable of being profitably dealt with in connection with any of its property or rights for the time being; (c) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire, any grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company or otherwise, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of or otherwise turn to account, grants, licenses, leases, concessions and the like so required; (d) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and to hold, exercise and enjoy in its own name, all or any of the property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges held or enjoyed by any person or firm or any company or companies carrying on a business similar in whole or in part to that of the company and to pay for such property, franchises, good-will, rights, powers and privileges wholly or partly in shares of the company, wholly or partly paid-up and to undertake the liabilities of any such person, firm or company; (e) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing the profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of or otherwise assist any person or company and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same; (f) To enter into any arrangement with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, concessions or franchises which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, comply with or surrender any such arrangements, rights, privileges, concessions and franchises; (g) To construct, improve, maintain, work or manage any roads, ways, buildings and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or conduct thereof; (h) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company; (i) To sell, let or hire or otherwise deal with or dispose of the undertaking and assets of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of any other company; (j) To remunerate any person or corporation for services or assistance rendered to the company or in or about the incorporation or organization of the company in such a manner as the company may deem expedient, and more particularly with the approval of the shareholders, by the issue and allotment of shares, bonds or other securities of the company, wholly or partly paid up; (k) To draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments (l) To adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations; (m) To pay out of the funds of the company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration and advertising of the company or in or about the promotion of this company or the conduct of its business; (n) To carry on any other business capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights; (o) To do all other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of any one or more of the above objects. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "The Talbot Ranch, Limited," with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, divided into 600 shares of one hundred dollars each, and the chief place of business of the said company to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario. Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 18th day of December, 1916.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Corporation Bonds

BOUGHT, SOLD
and APPRAISED

Correspondence Invited.

Campbe'l, Thompson & Co.
C ANADA LIFE BLDG., TORONTO

Canada

We offer, subject to prior sale, bonds of the following Provinces:

Prov. of Quebec
" " Ontario
" " Nova Scotia
" " Manitoba
" " Saskatchewan
" " Br. Columbia
" " N. Brunswick
" " Alberta

Prices and particulars on request.

W. Sturgis Macomber
The Canadian Securities Specialist
35 Wall Street, New York City

We Offer:

$34,000
Village of
New Toronto, Ontario
To Yield 5½ %

Further particulars on request.

C. H. BURGESS & CO.
Traders Bank Building
TORONTO Canada

W. F. Morgan Dean & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Enquiries Solicited
Bank of Hamilton Building
HAMILTON, ONT.

Imperial Oil
$260 Bid
Send us your Bids and offerings.
Orders Executed on All Exchanges.
A. J. PATTISON, JR. & CO.
56 King Street West · Toronto

ESTABLISHED 1849
BRADSTREET'S
Offices Throughout the Civilized World.

We Present a Record—Not a Prospectus.

Reputation gained by years of vigorous, conscientious and successful work.

Thomas C. Irving
General Manager Western Canada
TORONTO

ERICKSON PERKINS & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange

STOCKS AND BONDS

Private Wires

14 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

B.C. ELECTRIC OUGHT TO EARN ITS PREFERRED

Current Year Should See Increase of $350,000 in Net Revenue.

A HEAVY DEFICIT IN 1915-16

Competition of Jitneys and Reduction in Population and Spending Power Were Factors—Industrial Conditions Improve.

Reduction in the population, reduced spending capacity of the citizens, the continuance of the unfair competition of jitney cars, together with the greatly increased cost of all supplies, are quoted as the responsible factors for the decrease in the earnings of the British Columbia Electric Company for the year ending June 30 last. The net earnings, after making deductions, amounted to £134,964, which compares with £180,661 in the previous fiscal period and with £393,956 in the year prior to the outbreak of the war.

Payments of interest left a balance of only £2,193, and provision for dividends, amounting to £72,000, created a deficit of £69,807. To meet this, £70,000 had to be brought forward from the reserve fund, leaving £193 to be added to the previous surplus of £6,666; the surplus at the end of the year thus stood at £6,859. The year's deficit of £69,807 compares with a deficit at the end of the 1915 year of £60,218 and a deficit of £12,635 in the last year before the war. However attention may be called to the fact that the dividends paid amounted to only £72,000, as compared with £108,000 in the previous year and a total of £273,600 in the year ending June 1914. Following are comparative figures of the profit and loss account for the last two years:—

	1916.	1915.
Revenue	£134,964	£180,661
Interest	132,771	132,879
	£ 2,193	£ 47,782
Dividends	72,000	108,000
Deficit	£ 69,807	£ 60,218
Reserve	70,000	60,000
Balance	£ 193	*£ 218
Forward	6,666	6,884
Surplus	£ 6,859	£ 6,666

*Deficit.

Improving Conditions.

So far as the present and the future are concerned, there are indications of marked improvement over the conditions which prevailed during the period of the last report. Industrial and commercial activities are showing satisfactory development and with these the company's prosperity is closely bound up. With the exception of January, every month in 1916 showed a substantial improvement in net returns over the corresponding period of 1915. However, such was the decline in returns for the latter part of 1915 that for the year ending June 30, 1916, the net receipts of $851,782 compared with $1,302.482 for the 1914-15 period. As against this decline of $450,700, the first five months of the current year showed an increase of $174,034.

The directors are not without hope that the profits of the current year will be sufficient to cover the debenture interest and the dividend on the 5 per cent. cumulative preference stock, without further trespassing on the reserve fund. This would indicate an increase in net revenue of about $350,000 for the current year as compared with the last fiscal period. The directors think that the company's financial position justifies the payment of the preference dividend and the shareholders are being asked to give their approval, even should it be necessary to draw further upon the reserve fund. No hope is held out for the payment of a dividend on the preferred ordinary or deferred ordinary stock for the current year.

The Jitney Competition.

At the annual meeting the address of the chairman, Mr. Horne Payne dealt particularly with the jitney problem:

> "We have maintained most efficient services for the convenience of the public and the great advantage of the cities and districts served, and should be able to continue to do so were it not for the piratical competition of the jitney cars. As stated in the report, although since 1st January this competition has been less acute than in the previous year, these cars are still depriving the company of earnings amounting to approximately $350,000 a year. Every effort has been made to obtain fair treatment by endeavoring to secure that the jitneys shall be subject to similar control of service, accommodation and construction of cars and other matters as is imposed upon the company, and that they shall contribute to municipal revenue and expenses in some fair proportion to the contribution of this company, but it has as yet been impossible to convince the authorities and the public of the folly of maintaining by preferential treatment, to the detriment of a great enterprise, which has done in the past and can do in the future so much for the province, a service which is merely a convenience to a certain section of the public, and can do nothing to advance permanently the general welfare, by the expenditure of capital, the employment of labor or the encouragement of industries.
>
> **The Labor Shortage.**
>
> "The shortage of men and the increase in prices of commodities created a difficult situation. These conditions seriously affected the employees of the company, and although the agreement with them still had a few months to run it was recently decided to grant an immediate increase of wages. This concession involves an increase in working expenses of considerably more than $100,000 per annum, and is to remain in force until 20th June, 1918."

SHIPBUILDING PROJECT IS HELD UP AT HALIFAX

Important Undertaking Has Been Delayed But Outlook for Accomplishment Is Still Good.

It is not generally known how matters stand in Halifax regarding the big dry dock and shipbuilding plant which was some time ago slated for that port and which then created no little excitement among real estate people who speculated on land where it was presumed the site, or the rival sites, would be.

There is no doubt that the construction of a large dry dock and shipyard was proposed and that interests in which Schwab and other American figured were looking into the matter. Two or three difficulties arose and it is not known that these obstacles have been overcome. One was the government's offer of assistance. An agent of the proposed builders interviewed the government, but found the members somewhat disinclined to make any positive commitment in this matter at present. Another attempt was made to get ahead, by a different set of capitalists; this time by men who already had a corporate existence as a shipbuilding company. The chief difficulty in this new project appeared to be the position of the present drydock company which has an extensive plant which can take medium steamships and on one occasion docked and repaired the U.S. warship "Indiana". It is necessary that this concern should be absorbed by whatever new interests appear on the scene and it is generally understood that the figure asked for the property was considered altogether too high by the newcomers.

Thus it is that the proposal for drydock and shipbuilding, for the two necessarily go hand in hand, has recently been making little or no progress; but the scheme is not by any means dead and there is little doubt but that some day soon Halifax will see the erection of a modern steel shipbuilding plant, quite possibly by American interests, though one large English shipbuilding firm already has the control of an area selected for a site on the eastern side of Halifax harbor.

FOR CHEAPER PAPER.

New System Demanding Rearrangement of Machinery.

The scarcity of paper and extensive publicity which this subject has received has caused the experimental genius of this continent to turn its attention to some process by which paper can be more economically produced. The Government through the Department of Agriculture has taken up the subject in various Forest Products Laboratories and numerous experiments have been made with fibrous materials for paper making. One of the most promising developments in this field recently is the announcement of the Lefebvre system for manufacturing newsprint. This system was devised by A. H. Lefebvre and has been in practical operation in his wood pulp mill at Felt Mills, N.Y., where a good quality of wood pulp is being produced at quite a saving in material. The system involves the application of a principle designed to utilize the good fibres which are now wasted under the present method of manufacture. The invention does not constitute a new machine or a radical departure from present methods, but is essentially only a rearrangement and readjustment of present machinery. In operation it requires less machinery, less labor and less water power. Mr. Lefebvre states that he can convert a mill having a cost of $32 per ton to a cost of $20 or $22 and some other authorities who have investigated the merits of his plan agree with him.

UNIVERSAL TOOL COMMON STOCK PAYS 2 PER CENT.

Is First Dividend Paid Since Company Was Organized.

HAS BIG SHELL CONTRACTS

These Have Been Very Profitable—$9,500,000 of Common Stock Has Been Issued and Is Paid Up—Distribution Requires $190,000.

A dividend of two per cent. was the pleasant announcement recently received by the holders of the common stock of the Universal Tool and Steel Co., Limited. This company was organized in April, 1914, and this was the first dividend received by the holders of the common stock. Preferred dividends of 6 per cent. have been regularly paid.

It is interesting to note that these dividends came from a source which did not enter into the original calculations of the promoters. The primary object for which the company was organized was to acquire and hold the rights for what is known as the Henderson secret process for hardening steel and to control a patent for manufacturing a certain kind of bolts. The company has not, however, developed or made any use of these special processes, but is executing very large shell orders for the Imperial Munitions Board.

$9,500,000 Common Stock.

The company's outstanding common stock amounts to $9,500,000 and of the $500,000 preferred, $100,000 has been issued. Two per cent. on the common requires the distribution of $190,000.

Company's Assets.

In a report made November 25, 1916, it was stated that the company owned 1.7 acres of land and substantial buildings on Dufferin street, Toronto, the estimated value of which was $250,000, and also owned plant and machinery, on which about $315,000 had been expended. At that date the company also had "gross cash" assets of $660,000, while the Munitions Board was indebted to them for about $50,000 worth of work then in progress.

Outlook is Good.

While Mr. Wood declined to commit himself as to whether any further dividends will be paid on the common stock in the near future, this is not considered at all improbable, as the company still has extensive contracts on hand, and has apparently solved the problem of turning them out at a profit.

Stock Control.

Sir Donald Mann and Sir Wm. Mackenzie hold over 50 per cent. of the stock of the company.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Traffic Now Assuming Important Proportions.

That the Panama Canal is beginning to play a real part in inter-ocean traffic is indicated by the returns for November, during which month 148 vessels of 436,204 net tons (canal measurement) passed through the Panama Canal, 72 of them in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and 76 from the Pacific to the Atlantic. They carried 519,043 tons of cargo—198,718 tons from the Atlantic to the Pacific; 320,325 tons from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The tolls earned during the month totalled $420,113. With respect to nationality, 64 of the ships were of British register, 33 United States, 11 Norwegian, 9 Chilean, 8 Dutch, 8 Peruvian, 4 Spanish, 3 Costa Rican, 2 each under the Japanese, Danish, and Swedish flags, and 1 each under the Mexican and Cuban.

DOMINION MILK CORPORATION.

New Milk Co. Incorporated in Toronto Will Not Be Retailers.

The Dominion Milk Corporation, Limited. has just been incorporated in Toronto with a capitalization of $1,250,000. The company has obtained a Dominion charter, and will, it is understood, confine itself exclusivley to the business of selling milk, rather than milk products. While the promoters are not yet ready to disclose their plans, THE POST learns that it is not their intention to go into the retail business. No wagons will be put on. Neither is there any intention to go into the producing business. There will be no public offering of stocks at the present time.

Why You Should Invest Your Funds in Mortgage Corporation 5 per cent. Debentures

The Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation is registered under the Loan Companies' Act of Ontario, and makes a yearly return of their affairs to the Government, by whom their accounts are published for the information of the public each year.

Mortgage Corporations are one of the classes of financial institutions, selected by the Government of Ontario, in which the uninvested funds of Provincial Insurance Companies may be deposited. The others are the Post Office Savings Bank and the Savings Department of Chartered Banks of Canada.

Stocks and Bonds fluctuate in value with the state of the money market and other causes. Thousands of people have invested their savings in these debentures without the loss of one dollar invested.

The debentures are issued in amounts of $100 and upwards. Interest at 5% is paid in cash on the day it is due.

Write for our booklet about "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS." It explains what these Debentures are and why they are so good a security.

STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION
Head Office 82 88 King St E Toronto

Branch Offices:
AYR BROCKVILLE CHATHAM
ELMIRA NEW HAMBURG

Mercantile Trust Company of Canada
LIMITED
Hamilton, - - - Canada

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian. Correspondence invited.

Write for Booklet on our Guaranteed Investments, which are authorized for trustee funds.

Cyrus A. Birge, *President* S. C. Macdonald, *Manager*

JANUARY INVESTMENT

Our Guaranteed Investments should appeal strongly to those who will be investing their January interest and dividends and reinvesting maturing principal.

OUR GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS

These Investments are receipts secured by first mortgage on improved property and by the additional guarantee of this Corporation.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION
FEATHERSTON OSLER, K.C., D.C.L., President.
Hamilton Cassels, K.C., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., LL.D., Vice-Pres.
A. D. Langmuir, General Manager. W. G. Watson, Asst. General Manager.
Toronto Ottawa Winnipeg Saskatoon Vancouver

5% AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY

Over 200 Corporations, Societies, Trustees, or Individuals have found our Debentures an attractive investment. Terms one to five years.

THE EMPIRE LOAN COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man.

J. P. BICKELL & CO.
STANDARD BANK BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE, NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE, STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE.

Wheat, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, New York Stocks, Bonds, Canadian Securities
Cobalt and Porcupine Mining Stocks
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Private Wires. All Exchanges. Direct private wire to New York Curb.
Market Letter Mailed Free on Request.

JUST OUT

1917 HEATON'S ANNUAL 13th Edition

Price $1.25—Post paid

CONTENTS

DIRECTORIES—Members of Parliament, Government Officials, Railways, S.S. Lines, Registry Offices, Banking Towns, Solicitors, Customs Brokers, Insurance Companies, etc.
CUSTOMS TARIFF—Revised to date.

Heaton's Annual is the Standard Authority on the Canadian Customs Tariff.

DESCRIPTION OF TOWNS—A gazetteer of all Commercial Towns in Canada. (Railway connections, hotels in order of merit, banks, industries, population, etc.).
COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION—An invaluable compendium of Commercial and General information, revised to date. Up-to-date encyclopedia of Canadian Resources.
WHERE TO FIND IT—A Guide to Dominion and Provincial Government Reports and Standard Publications relating to Canada, showing contents of interest to business men, travellers, investors and intending settlers, and How to Get Them. Cross References are given to this section from the text of the book.

COPY WILL BE SENT ON APPROVAL.

HEATON'S AGENCY, 32 Church St., TORONTO